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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 53 MARCH 1, 1928 NO. 5

LIBRARIES IN DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Eleanor M. Witmer

BOOKS ON LIBRARY SCIENCE. 1849-1900
Amelia Byrd Deans

PORTLAND'S COMMUNITY-BUILT BRANCHES
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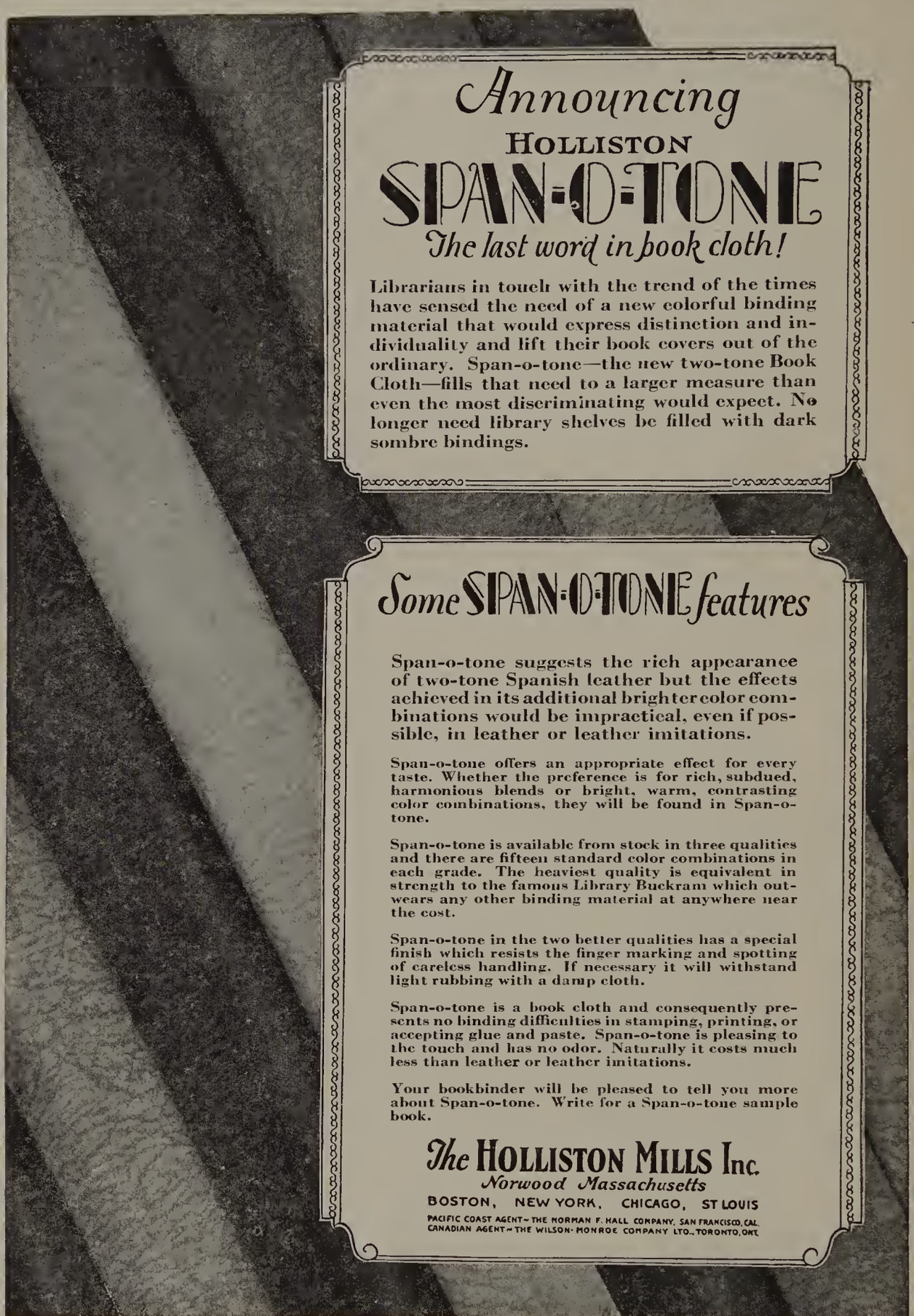

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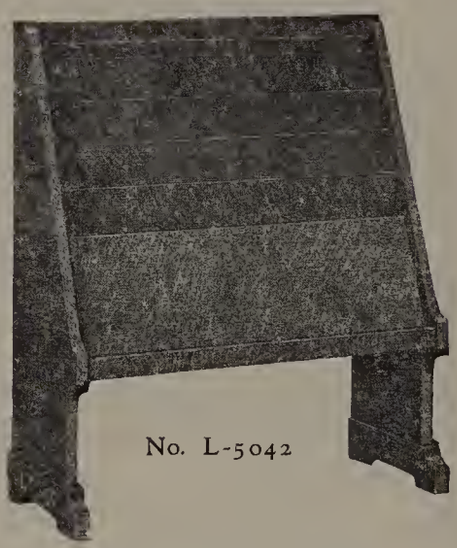

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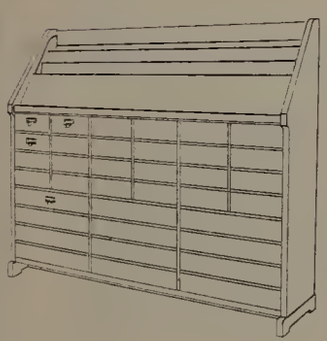

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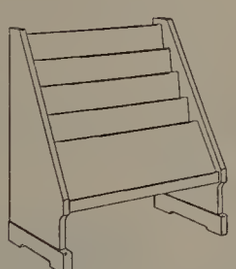

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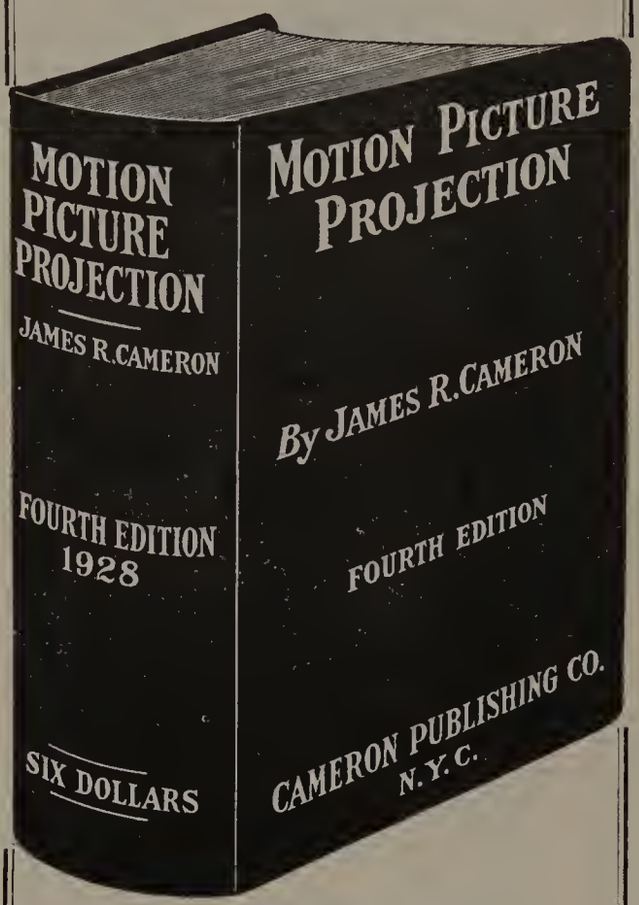

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MARCH 1, 1928

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By ELEANOR M. WITMER

Supervisor of School Libraries, Denver

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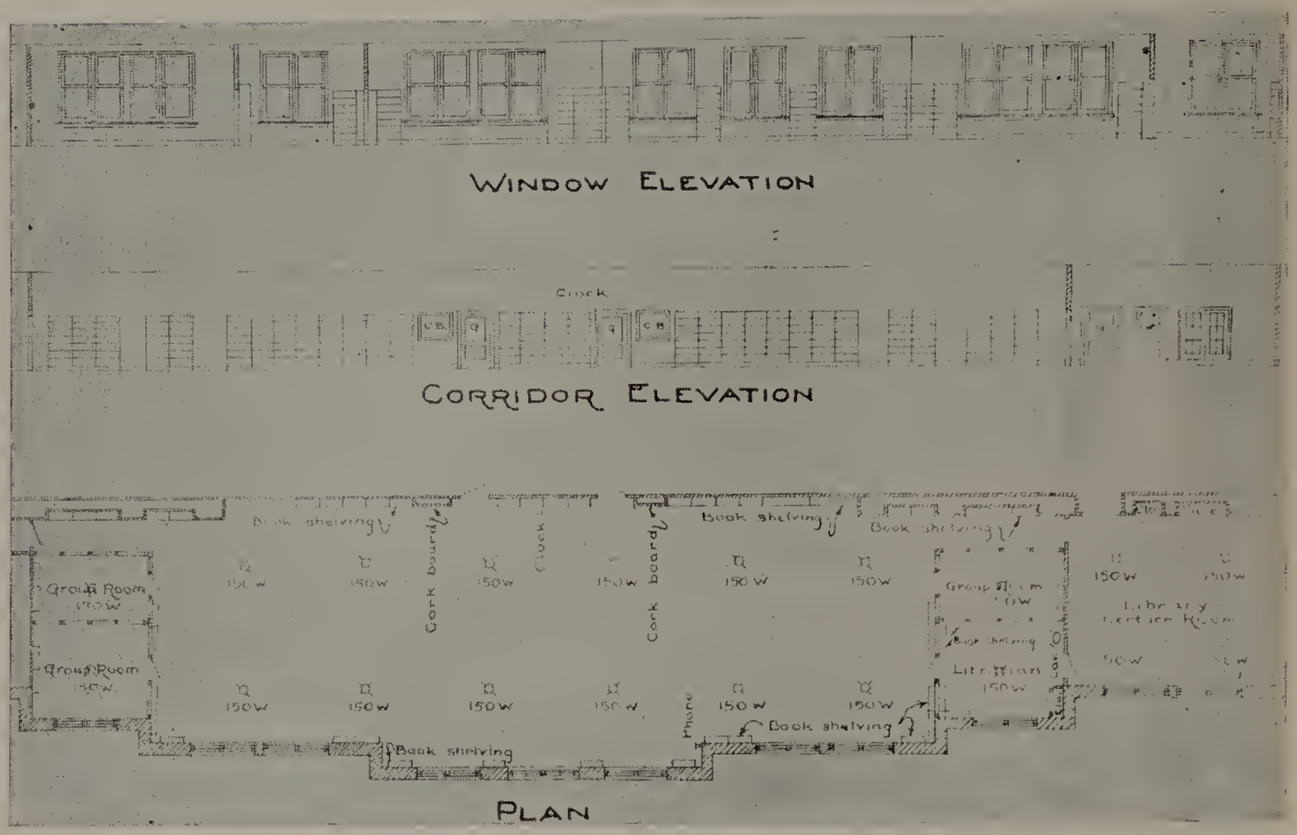
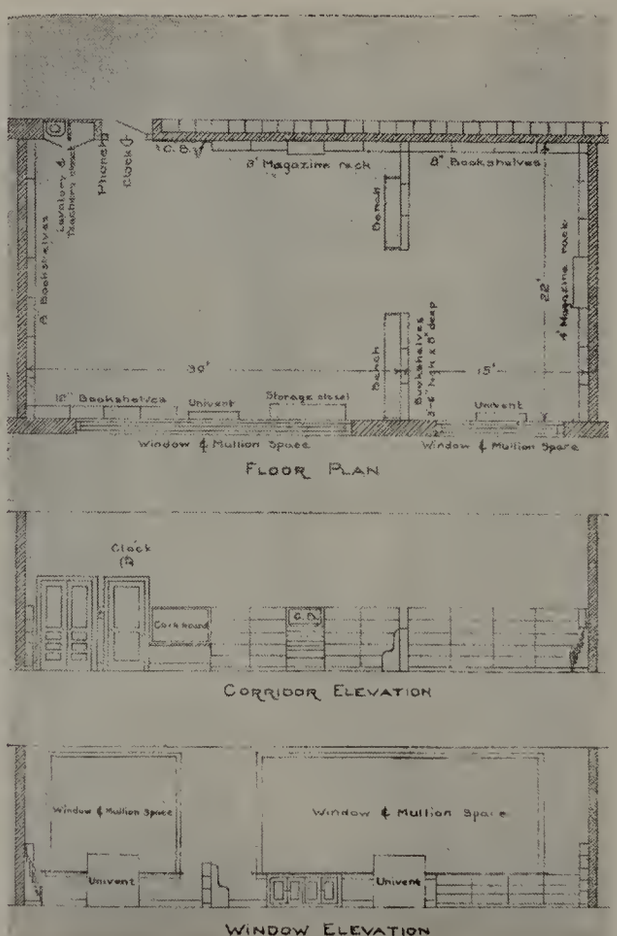
IN THE LAKE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



LAYOUT OF A REPRESENTATIVE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

curriculum content and method of teaching, the library begins to take on the appearance of school. It is a place of beauty, compactly planned and scientifically equipped to meet the demands of the modern school program.

Denver represents the trends in school library planning of a medium sized city school system. The largest high school has an enrollment of about two thousand students. The platoon schools have an average enrollment of about eight hundred. A building program extending from 1922 to 1927 included three types of school buildings in which libraries were installed, namely, platoon schools, junior and senior high school. The illustrations accompanying this article are representative of the type of libraries set up



A TYPICAL ELEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

in these new buildings. The problem of remodelling old buildings is not considered.

The broad socialized program of school instruction demands a new and increased use of the library that has had a bearing upon its location and design. Since few subjects in the curriculum can be carried out without the continued use of the library, the tendency in some schools has been to displace the study hall with added library units. This has its disadvantages in forcing the use of the library by pupils not prepared to use it. A more satisfactory planning is for inside passage connections with the study halls adjoining it. Such an arrangement is represented in the East High School plan. It provides easy access and movement to and from the li-

STUDENT ASSISTANCE AT THE CHARGING DESK

brary without a room-to-room slip, thus encouraging rather than discouraging the constant use of the library by students who need to use reference materials only occasionally. Students may be retained in the library until the seating capacity becomes limited. After such time, books may be checked out for use in the study hall.

The conference rooms in the library are the outgrowth of group work in the school. Here teachers may talk to individuals or groups. Debate work or extra-curricular activity plans necessitate their use by small groups of students. In order that they may have natural lighting and their use may be easily supervised, large glass areas in the partitions are very desirable. Experience indicates that the place-

—AND IN THE LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE

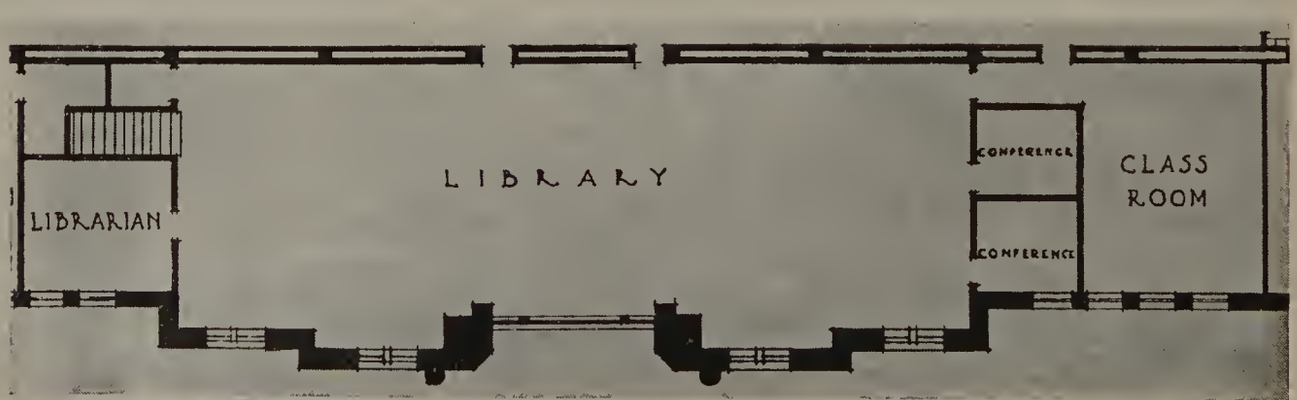
IN THE SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

ment of these conference rooms at the far ends of the library is economic from both the lighting and shelving point of view. If so placed, one of the four rooms may be equipped as the librarian's office.

The library classroom adjoins the library proper. An entrance to it from the librarian's office is useful. Regular classroom equipment is needed. An added purpose is served if the room is so arranged as to permit its use for visual education work or as a room in which Victrola records can be used.

In the main room built-in-the-wall bookcases add greatly to the general appearance and are an economy of floor space. Except for bulletin boards these cases should fill all clear wall spaces. Several sections placed behind the charging desk for reserved books are a real necessity and a great convenience. Standard height shelving should be maintained everywhere possible and all under-window space utilized.

In the junior high school many of the same demands are made on the library as in the senior high school. The architecture of the room therefore differs very little. Present practices of program making give junior high school students little unsupervised study time. Books in the classroom are therefore a necessity and the groups attending the library may not be so large. There are, however, tendencies toward placing free reading periods on the regular program. For that reason it seems advisable to continue planning for seating



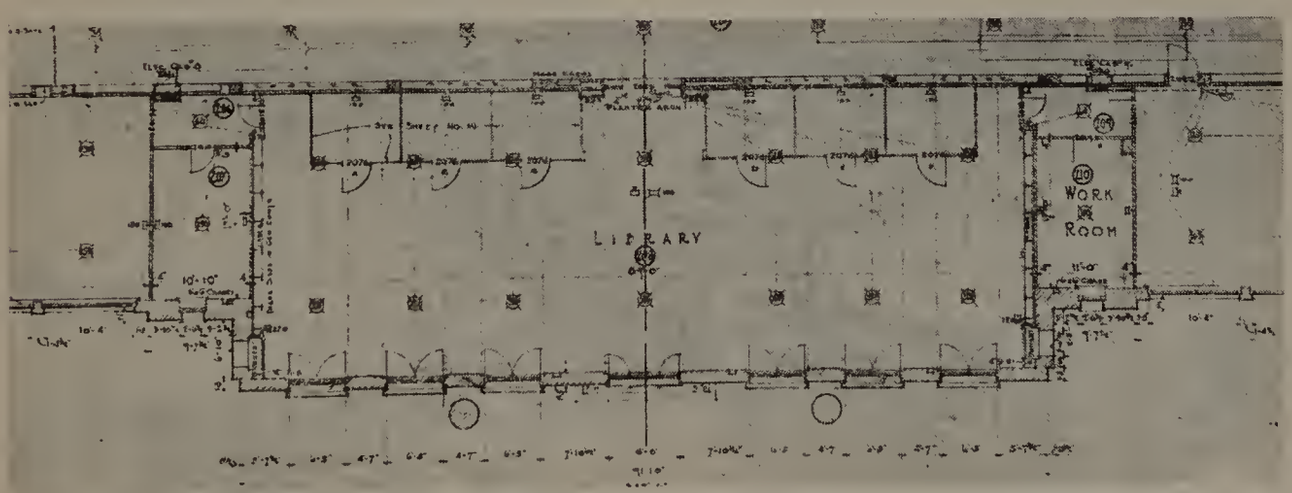
PART OF THE SECOND FLOOR PLAN, SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

THE ELLA S. DENISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN THE FAIRMONT SCHOOL

capacity of ten to fifteen per cent of the total daily attendance.

The platoon or elementary school library is the newcomer in the school library field. Scientific planning of the room is therefore in a more experimental stage than it is in the high school. Experience shows that more than the ordinary sized classroom space is desirable. A room 45x22 which has a division made by low shelving offers many possibilities. Here we may have a place for story-telling to one group while the other reads. Little children may feel they have a corner all their own. Built-in shelving should provide the main book space. A low section built much like a magazine rack displays picture books to advantage and allows the little children to find their books more readily than on the shelves. Plenty of bulletin board space is very desirable.

In Denver individuality of design in school libraries is marked. This is due largely to the fact that in the building program of 1922-1927 twenty-one different architects were employed for twenty-two projects. Under the direction of an assistant superintendent of schools, standards regarding size, placement and equipment



THE SECOND FLOOR IS THE USUAL LIBRARY FLOOR. THE ROOMS SHOWN IN PART ON EACH SIDE ARE LARGE STUDY ROOMS.

were set up for all types of libraries by the supervisor of libraries. These were presented to the architects accompanied by a full statement of general educational requirements and policies as set up by the Board of Education in the light of best present practice and local needs.

The library is in each case one of the places chosen for the concentration of beauty in the building. The inclusion of fireplaces, bay windows and colorful decoration have given an atmosphere which encourages browsing and reading desires. Quiet floors of rubber-tile laid in attractive design and color have been laid in the high schools. Beautifully designed ceilings, sometimes in color, give another touch of attractiveness. Panelled walls or decorative friezes above the cases are a further enhancement to some of the rooms.

East High School accommodates 2,100 pupils. It is the largest of the senior high schools. George W. Williamson designed the building in the English Jacobean style of the early seventeenth century. The library is finished in fumed gray oak with an illuminated Elizabethan ceiling in blue, yellow and cream.

South High School has two distinct library units, the one directly above the main unit being a special social science library. The inside stairway makes freedom in the use of both units possible. The library reflects the Italian renaissance architecture in its black wrought iron lighting fixtures and in the soft rose tint of the walls. A rubber tile floor lends a touch of color. From the windows an unbroken view of the Rocky Mountain range from Pike's Peak in the south to Long's Peak in the north is given. W. E. and A. A. Fisher were the architects.

Fairmont School represents the platoon type of school. The library is a memorial to a grandchild by Mrs. Ella S. Denison, a former member of the Board of Education. Of particular architectural interest here is the casement window arrangement to allow full height shelving on two sides of the room and the delightful window seat which is such a favorite spot for reading. The oil reproductions from Abbey's Holy Grail series are more than a decorative element in the school. They are a vital element in character building among the children. The demand from the children to hear the story over and over again is but one instance of the relationship decoration can have to the curriculum.

TO SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

It is hoped that the A. L. A. *School Libraries Yearbook No. 2* will appear on or about May 15. The time for including names in the directory has been extended to April 1. Names ought to be sent at once to the chairman of the A. L. A. Education Committee.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS

Appropriations for library service authorized by the Carnegie Corporation for the fiscal year 1926-1927 totalled $84,000. Some of these are not payable for some years to come. The $425,000 allotted to Columbia University for its library school is payable in 1935-1936. The $25,000 given to the New Jersey College for Women is payable in yearly grants of $5,000, beginning with 1926-1927. Other grants include $6,000 to the American Conference on Hospital Service for support of library service (1927-1928); $7,500 to the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute for maintenance of its library school (1927-1930); $5,000 to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for support of its library, chargeable to the special fund applicable elsewhere than in the United States; $8,000 to the League of Library Commissions for compilation of library laws; and $7,500 to McGill University for the maintenance of its library school, also chargeable to the special fund. Allocations totalling $50,000 were made to the following organizations, from funds previously appropriated for library maintenance: Atlanta Library Training School, Columbia University, Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Louis Library School, Simmons College, Western Reserve University.

FREE ON REQUEST

The *Library Letter* (monthly) of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library School Department.

Revised edition of *Health Magazines in the United States* and a graduated list of *Books on Sex Education*, issued by the National Health Library, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, Mary Casamajor, librarian.

Several illustrated pamphlets by H. H. Manchester, obtainable as follows:

The Evolution of Dress Fastening Devices from the Bone Pin to the Koh-i-noor and *Historic Beauties and their Footwear*, from Waldes and Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

The Story of Silk from Cheney Brothers, Madison Avenue and 34th St., New York City.

The Hat in America from Ferry Hat Mfg. Co., 692 Broadway, New York City .

The Romance of the Match from the Diamond Match Co., New York, Chicago, etc.

BOOKS ON LIBRARY SCIENCE 1849-1900

A Selective List of Books and Periodicals in the English Language

PREPARED BY AMELIA BYRD DEANS,

Assistant in the State Department Library, Washington, D.C.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

Adams, Herbert Baxter. *Public Libraries and Popular Education.* Albany: University of the State of New York, 1900. p. [49]—271. plates, ports., maps, plans, diagrs. 25 cm. (Home education bull. no. 31, May, 1900).

Bibliography, by F. W. Ashley: p. [239]-264.

American Library Association.—*Papers Prepared for the World's Library Congress Held at the Columbian Exposition. Ed.* by Melvil Dewey. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1896. p.691-1014. 23 cm. (U. S. Bur. of Ed. Whole no. 224).

Reprint of chapter IX of part II of the *Report* of the Commissioner of Education for 1892-93. Also published with the title: *Papers Prepared for the American Library Association for its Annual Meeting held at the Columbian Exposition, 1893.* Many of the reports and papers are accompanied by bibliographies.

Contents: Introduction. Libraries in relation to schools, by Hannah P. James. Adaptation of libraries to constituencies, by Samuel Swett Green. Aids to library progress by the government of the United States, by A. R. Spofford. Branches and deliveries, by George W. Cole. Heating, ventilation, and lighting of libraries, by Normand S. Patton. Fires, protection, insurance, by R. B. Poole. Fixtures, furniture, and fittings, by Henry J. Carr. Government, constitution, by-laws, and trustees, by H. M. Utley. Library service, by Frank P. Hill. Statistics of public libraries. Los Angeles public library training class, by Tessa L. Kelso. Sunday opening of libraries, by Mary Salome Cutler. Statistics of Sunday opening. Executive department; supervision, building, finances, by H. M. Crunden. Accession department, by G. M. Jones. Pamphlets, by Walter S. Biscoe. Cataloguing, by William C. Lane. Museums, art galleries, and lectures in connection with public libraries, by James Bain, jr. Classification, by Horace Kephart. Synopsis of reports from 127 libraries on system of classification. Loan systems, by Mary Wright Plummer. Elements of library binding, by D. V. R. Johnston. School and college libraries, by George T. Little. Regulations for readers, by W. H. Brett. Reading of the young, by Caroline M. Hewins. Reference books, by Ernest C. Richardson. Assistance to readers, by W. E. Foster. Expert annotation of book titles, indexing literature other than books, by George Iles. Scrapbooks, by W. A. Bardwell. Indexes and indexing, by W. I. Fletcher.

Dana, John Cotton. *A Library Primer.* 2d ed. Chicago: Library Bureau, 1900. 180p. 12o.

A standard manual for small libraries. Fifth edition published 1910. The edition of 1920 has been so extensively revised as to be practically a new work.

Garnett, Richard. *Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography.* London: G. Allen, 1899. 343p. 19½ cm. ("The Library" ser. v.5).

Macfarlane, John. *Library Administration.* London: G. Allen, 1898. 244p. 19½ cm. ("The Library" ser., v.3).

Spofford, Ainsworth Rand. *A Book for All Readers,* designed as an aid to the collection, use, and preservation of books, and the formation of public and private libraries. New York: Putnam's, 1900. 509p. 20½ cm.

On the choice, acquisition, binding and arrangement of books, with suggestions on memory training, making information available, library administration, rare books and other topics of interest to the librarian and the lover of books. Out of print, but of basic value.—*A.L.A. Catalog,* 1926. Note refers to the 3d edition, published 1909.

PERIODICALS

Library; a quarterly review of bibliography and library lore . . . v. 1-10, Jan. 1889-Mar. 1899; new ser., v. 1-10, Dec. 1899-Oct. 1909; 3rd ser., v. 1-, Jan. 1910-. London: E. Stock [etc.] 1889–. 24 cm. Monthly, 1889-98; quarterly, 1899–.

Official organ of the Library Association of the United Kingdom from 1889 to 1898. Vols. 1-10 have title: *The Library;* a magazine of bibliography and literature (later "A magazine of bibliography and library literature").

Library Assistant; the official organ of the Library Assistants' Association, v. 1–, Jan. 1898–. London: The Library Assistants' Association, 1899–. 21 cm. Monthly.

Library Association Record; a monthly magazine of librarianship and bibliography. v. 1–. Jan. 1899–. London: The Library Association, 1899-. 25 cm.

The official organ of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, succeeding as such the *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association (1880-83), the *Library Chronicle* (1884-88) and the *Library,* v. 1-10 (1889-98).

Library Chronicle; a journal of librarianship and bibliography. v. 1-5; March 1884-[Dec.] 1888. London: J. Davy & Sons, 1884-88. 5 v. 27 cm. Monthly.

Official organ of the Library Association. Succeeded the *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association (1880-83) and was itself succeeded by the *Library* (1889–).

LIBRARY JOURNAL: Chiefly devoted to library economy and bibliography. v. 1–. Sept. 1876–. New York: F. Leypoldt, R. R. Bowker; London: Trübner & Co. [etc.] 1877–. 24½-26½ cm. 1876-1919 monthly;

1920– twice-a-month, monthly July and August.

Vol. 1 has caption title: The *American Library Journal.* From Nov. 1877 to June 1882, "Official organ of the Library Associations of America and of the United Kingdom"; July 1882–Aug. 1907, "Official Organ of the American Library Association."

——*General Index.* vols. 1-22 (September, 1876-December, 1897). New York: Publication office; London: Sold by K. Paul, French, Trübner & Co., 1898. 130p. 25 cm.

Compiled by F. J. Teggart and Helen E. Haines.

Library Notes; improved methods and labor-savers for librarians, readers and writers. Ed. by Melvil Dewey. v. 1-4; June 1886-Sept. 1898. Boston: Library Bureau, 1887-[98] 4v. 25 cm.

Vol. 1-2, quarterly; v. 3-4, numbers issued irregularly. Nos. 13/14, "Abridged Decimal Classification." No. 16, "Simplified Library School Rules."

Library World. v. 1–. July 1898–. London: Library Supply Co. [etc.] 1899–. 23½ cm. Monthly.

Title varies: July 1898–June 1906, the *Library World.* A medium of intercommunication for librarians. July 1906-June 1907, The *Library World and Book Selector.* July 1907–, the *Library World.*

Monthly Notes of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. v. 1-4, Jan. 1880-Dec. 1883. London: Trübner & Co. [etc.] 1880-83. 4v. 22½ cm.

Succeeded by the *Library Chronicle* (1884-88) which was in turn succeeded by the *Library* (1889–).

Public Libraries; a monthly review of library matters and methods, v. 1, May 1896– Chicago: Library Bureau [1896–. 25 cm. Monthly, except August and September.

Title changed January 1926 to *Libraries.*

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Librarians' Convention, New York, 1853. *Proceedings of the Librarians' Convention, held in New York City, Sept.* 15, 16 *and* 17, 1853. In *Norton's Literary Register,* 1854, p. [49]-94).

——[Cedar Rapids, Ia.]: Reprinted for W. H. Murray [at the Torch Press], 1915. 63 p. 20 cm.

Cover-title: First convention of librarians, 1853. Reprinted from *Norton's Literary Register* for 1854, p. [49]-94.

American Library Association. *Handbook.* Boston [etc.] 18—-1909; Chicago, 1910–. 14½ 25½ cm.

Early issues contain information on the origin, aims, constitution, etc., of the Association, and lists of members.

—— *Papers and Proceedings of the 6th–. General Meeting of the American Library Association.* Boston, New York, 1883–. 24-25 cm.

For papers and proceedings of previous meetings, see LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Conference of Librarians, London, 1877. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Conference of Librarians Held in London October, 1877* . . . London: Printed at the Chiswick Press by C. Whittingham, 1878. 276p. 20½ cm.

Second conference, 1897, held under the name of International Library Conference.

International Library Conference. 2d, London, 1897. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Second International Conference Held in London, July 13-16, 1897.* London: Printed for Members of the Conference [by Morrison & Gibb, Edinburgh], 1898. 288p. 31 cm.

Library Association. *Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.* . . . 8th, 15th-17th, 1885, 1892-94. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. [etc.], 1890-95. 4v. 23½ cm.

Title varies: 8th, *Proceedings;* 15th, *Report of the Annual Meeting.* The *Proceedings* of the 1st-7th meetings (1878-84) were published with the *Transactions;* the 9th-14th (1886-91) in the *Library Chronicle* and the *Library;* the 18th-21st (1895-98) in the *Library;* the 22d (1899) etc. in the *Library Association Record.*

—— *Transactions and Proceedings of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.* . . 1st-7th Annual Meeting . . . 1878-84. London: Printed at the Chiswick Press by C. Whittingham & Co., 1879-90. 6v. 25½-30½ cm.

Since the 7th (1884) annual meeting, the papers read at the meetings have been printed in the *Library Chronicle,* the *Library,* and the *Library Association Record.*

——*The Library Association Year Book,* for 1893–. London: The Association, 1893–. 23½-24½ cm.

The 2d edition, revised, of the 1893 year book serves for the 1894 year book. None published 1896-98, 1906, 1908, 1910-13.

National Association of State Libraries. *Proceedings and Addresses.* Nashville, Tenn.: The Brandon Company; [etc., etc., 1898–].

Title varies slightly.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Brown, James Duff. *Guide to the Formation of a Music Library.* London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1893. 22p. 24½ cm. ("The Library Association" ser., no. 4).

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Chambers, George Frederick, and H. West Fovargue. *The Law Relating to Public Libraries & Museums and Literary and Scientific Institutions;* with much practical information useful to managers, committees and officers of all classes of associations and

clubs connected with literature, science, and art, including precedents of by-laws and regulations; the statutes in full; and brief notes of leading classes. 4th ed. London: Knight and Co., 1899. 320p. 22 cm.

This is the principal work on the subject [of library legislation in England]—Brown, *Manual of Library Economy*, 1920.

Presnell, Henderson. *Library Legislation in the United States.* (In U. S. Bureau of Education. "Statistics of Libraries" [by Alexander Summers] and "Library Legislation in the United States" [by Henderson Presnell] Washington, 1897).

The most extensive compilation in print.—Yust, *Library Legislation*, 1921. Includes Patten's paper on library legislation.

LIBRARY CATALOGING

American Library Association. *List of Subject Headings for Use in Dictionary Catalogs*, Prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. 2d ed., rev. With an appendix containing hints on subject cataloging and schemes for subheads under countries and other subjects. Boston, Mass.: Pub. for the A. L. A. Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 1898. 206p. 24½ cm.

A revised edition was issued in 1911.

British Museum. Dept. of Printed Books. *Rules for Compiling the Catalogues in the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum.* Printed by Order of the Trustees. London: British Museum, 1900. [44] p. 24 cm.

These celebrated rules, used in the preparation of one of the greatest of bibliographical catalogs were drafted by Sir Anthony Panizzi and others about 1839, and form the basis of later codes. They relate to author and title entries. First published in the *British Museum Catalogue*, vol. 1, letter A, 1841.

——Dept. of Printed Books. *Explanation of the System of the Catalogue.* [London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Limited, 1888?] 6p. 24½ cm.

A résumé of the rules. By Frederick Elliot Blackstone.

Campbell, Francis Bunbury Fitzgerald. *The Theory of National and International Bibliography.* With special reference to the introduction of system in the record of modern literature. London: Library Bureau, 1896. 500p. fold. tab., diagr. 24 cm.

Papers on bibliography and on co-operative cataloging.

Cutter, Charles Ammi. *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue.* 3d ed., with corrections and additions and an alphabetical index. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1891. 140p. 23 cm. (U. S. Bur. of Ed. *Special Report on Public Libraries.* pt. II).

One of the most important works on library cataloging. The 4th and definitive edition was published in 1904. Altho largely superseded as a working code by the *A.L.A. Catalog Rules*, 1908, it is still highly valuable as an exposition of principles and methods.

American Library Association. *Catalog of "A. L.A." Library;* 5000 volumes for a popular library selected by the . . . Association and shown at the World's Columbian Exposition. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1893. 592p. 23 cm. (U. S. Bur. of Ed. Whole no. 200).

Pages 261-582 comprise a well-made example of a dictionary catalog, illustrating the application of the Cutter rules.

Boston Athenæum. *Catalogue of the Library of Boston Athenæum.* 1807-1871. Boston, 1874-82. 5v. 27 cm.

A dictionary catalog, by C. A. Cutter. Other celebrated examples of the dictionary catalog which began publication in the 19th century are the Peabody Institute *Catalogue*, the *U. S. Document Catalogue*, and the *Catalogue* of the U. S. Surgeon-General's Library. The latter is an index-catalog, and the Peabody catalog is full in analytics.

Dewey, Melvil. *Simplified Library School Rules;* card catalog, accession, book numbers, shelf list, capitals, punctuation, abbreviations, library handwriting. Boston, New York [etc]: Library Bureau, 1898. 96p. fold.pl. 25½ cm.

A good introductory textbook.

Library School Rules: 1. Card Catalog Rules; 2. Accession Book Rules; 3. Shelf List Rules. 4th ed. Boston: Library Bureau, 1899. 72p. illus., facsims. 25 cm.

Part 1 includes 52 facsimiles of sample cards for author and classed catalogs and a bibliography of catalog rules by Mary Salome Cutler.
Fifth edition issued 1905.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. International Conference. 1st. London, 1896. *Report of the Proceedings at the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, Held in London, July 14-17, 1896.* [London: Harrison & Son, Printers, 1897?] 99p. 22 cm. (Royal Society of London).

——International Conference. 2d, London, 1898. *Report of the Proceedings at the Second International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature.* Held in London, October 11-13, 1898. [London: Harrison and Sons, Printers, 1899?] 111p. 21½ cm. (Royal Society of London).

——International Conference. 3d, London, 1900. *Report of the Proceedings at the Third International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature.* Held in London, June 12-13, 1900. [London: Harrison and Sons, Printers, 1901?] 80p. 21½ cm. (Royal Society of London).

——*Report of the Committee of the Royal Society of London;* with schedules of classi-

fication. March 30, 1898. [London, 1898] [158] 2p. specimen slips, tables. 22 cm.

——*Memorandum of the Systems of Classification and Registration Proposed by the Committee of the Royal Society.* [London, 1898] 7p. 21½ cm.

Jewett, Charles Coffin. *On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries and Their Publication by Means of Separate, Stereotyped Titles.* With rules and examples. 2d ed. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1853. 96p. 24½ cm. (Pub. no. 47).

Library Association. *English Cataloging Rules:* reprint of "Library Association" series no. 5, London 1893, now out of print. Used in Library School Comparative Cataloging Course . . . Albany: University of the State of New York, 1902. p. [149]-194. 25 cm. (New York State Library. Bull. 77. Library school 13).

Includes British Museum, Bodleian, and Library Association Rules, with consolidated index prepared by the New York State Library. The English edition was issued under the title of *Cataloging Rules.*

Linderfelt, Klas August. *Eclectic Card Catalog Rules;* author and title entries, based on Dziatzko's *Instruction* compared with the rules of the British Museum, Cutter, Dewey, Perkins and other authorities, with an appendix, containing a list of Oriental titles of honor and occupations. Boston: C. A. Cutter, 1890. 104p. 25 cm.

New York. State Library. *Selection of Reference Books for Use of Cataloguers in Finding Full Names.* [Albany: University of the State of New York, 1898] [p.97]-114. 24½ cm. (New York State Library bull. Bibliography [v. 1] no. 5, January 1898).

Perkins, Frederick Beecher. *San Francisco Cataloguing for Public Libraries.* A manual of the system used in the San Francisco Free Public Library. San Francisco: Murdock & Co., 1884. 53, lviip. 22 cm.

Chapter vi, 57p., has title: "A Rational Classification of Literature for Shelving and Cataloguing Books in a Library. . ."

Quinn, John Henry. *Manual of Library Cataloguing.* London: Library Supply Company, 1899. 164p. 19 cm.

The author's *Library Cataloguing,* 256p., was published 1913.

Wheatley, Henry Benjamin. *How to Catalogue a Library.* 2d ed. London: E. Stock, 1889. 268p. 18 cm. ("The Book Lover's Library," ed. by Henry B. Wheatley).

This manual discusses the cataloger's problems as they presented themselves at that date. Parts of the work pertain to the history of cataloging; for instance, the chapter on the British Museum rules.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

Brown, James Duff. *Manual of Library Classification and Shelf Arrangement.* London: Library Supply Company, 1898. 160p. 19 cm.

This brief, but sound treatise was a pioneer in its field, and is still valuable for its bibliography of classification. It includes the Adjustable Classification Scheme, from which the author's Subject Classification was developed.

Cutter, Charles Ammi. *Alfabetic Order Table.* [Boston: Library Bureau, 1887?] 32 x 14 cm.

——*C. A. Cutter's Alfabetic Order Table . . .* Altered and fitted with three figures by Miss Kate E. Sanborn. [Boston: Library Bureau; 1896?] 2 tab. 33 cm.

Contents.—[1] Consonants, except S.—[2] Alternatives for the vowels and S by Kate E. Sanborn.

——*Explanation of the Cutter Author Marks.* By Charles A. Cutter. 2nd ed., adapted to the three-figure tables. 1896. [Boston: Library Bureau, 1896] 8p. 26½ cm.

——*Expansive Classification.* Part I: The first six classifications. Boston: C. A. Cutter, 1891-93. 160p. 25½ cm.

"Pt. 2: The seventh classification (adapted to libraries of over 150,000 volumes) in progress (May, '04) in sheets."—L. C. card.

American Library Association. *Catalog of "A. L. A." Library;* 5000 volumes for a popular library selected by the . . . Association and shown at the World's Columbian Exposition. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1893. 592p. 23 cm. (U. S. Bur. of Ed. Whole no. 200).

Classed catalog (Cutter expansive): p. 145-256: followed by sample pages of author and subject indexes. Illustrates the application of the Cutter scheme.

Dewey, Melvil. *A Classification and Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Pamphlets of a Library.* Amherst, Mass., 1876. 42p. 25 cm.

——*Decimal Classification and Relative Index for Arranging, Cataloging and Indexing Public and Private Libraries and for Pamflets, Clippings, Notes, Scrap books, Index Rerums, etc.,* 2d ed., rev. and greatly enl. Boston: Library Bureau, 1885. 66, [162], 403-486p. 24 cm.

——*Abridged Decimal Classification and Relative Index for Libraries, Clippings, Notes, etc.* [Boston: Library Bureau, 1895] 192p. 25 cm.

——*Decimal Classification and Relative Index for Libraries, Clippings, Notes, etc.* 6th ed. Boston, New York [etc.]. Library Bureau, 1899. 612p. 25 cm.

Twelfth edition published 1927.

American Library Association. *Catalog of "A. L.A." Library:* 5000 volumes for a popular library selected by the . . . Association and shown at the World's Columbian Exposition. Washington: Govt. Print. Off.,

1893. 592p. 23 cm. (U. S. Bur. of Ed. Whole no. 200)

Classed catalog (Dewey decimal): p. 37-144. Illustrates the application of the Dewey scheme.

Wyer, James Ingersoll. *A Classification of the Literature of Agriculture.* Lincoln, Neb., 1900. p.[91]-121. 22 cm. (University of Nebraska. Library. "Bibl. Contribs." I).

Reprinted from the 13th *Annual Report* of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska. An expansion of Dewey's classification of agriculture.

Ferguson, John. *Some Aspects of Bibliography.* Edinburgh: G. P. Johnston, 1900. 102p. 22½ x 14 cm.

"Pages 12-22 [deal with classification], but the whole of the meagre 102 pages are valuable."—Sayers, *Manual of Classification*, 1926.

Kephart, Horace. *Classification. (In* American Library Association. *Papers Prepared for the World's Library Congress.* Washington, 1896. p.861-897).

Comprises synopsis of reports from 127 American libraries on systems of classification (p. 864-893) and reference list on classification (p. 893-897).

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

Green, Samuel Swett. *Libraries and Schools.* Papers selected by Samuel S. Green. New York; F. Leypoldt, 1883. 126p. 16 cm.

Contents: The public library and the public schools. By C. F. Adams, jr. The relation of the public library to the public schools. By S. S. Green. Libraries as educational institutions. By S. S. Green. The public library as an auxiliary to the public schools. By R. C. Metcalf. The relation of libraries to the school system. By W. E. Foster. A plan of systematic training in reading at school. By W. E. Foster.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LIBRARIES

Williams, Hugh. *College Libraries in the United States.* Contributions toward a bibliography, submitted for graduation by Hugh Williams, New York State Library School, Class of 1898 . . . Albany: University of the State of New York, 1899. p. [609]-655. 24½ cm. (New York State Library bull. Bibliography [v. 1] no. 19, December 1899).

Refers to 75 general articles, including all of any importance published before that date, and to many books and articles by and about the libraries of 78 American colleges—Wyer, *College and University Libraries*, 1921.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES
GENERAL

Edwards, Edward. *Libraries and Founders of Libraries.* London: Trübner & Co., 1864. 503p. 2 fold. tab. 22 cm.

A continuation of the author's *Memoirs of Libraries.*

—— *Memoirs of Libraries:* Including a Handbook of Library Economy. London: Trübner & Co., 1859. 2 v. fronts., illus., plates, plans, tab. 23 cm.

A library classic, by one of the leaders of the mid-century library movement in England. Part 1 comprises the history of ancient and medieval libraries and of modern libraries in Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, and Continental Europe. Part 2 relates to library administration, buildings, classification, and cataloging, and to book collecting; it contains chapters on the history of classification schemes and the history of bookbinding.

Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. Select Committee on Public Libraries. *Report from the Select Committee on Public Libraries;* together with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence and appendix. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 23 July 1849. [London: Hansard, 1849] 317p. maps. 34 cm.

—— *Report* . . . Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 August 1850. [London: Hansard, 1850] 410p. 34 cm.

These reports appear also in British parliamentary papers (Repts. from committees. 1849: xvii, 1; 1850: xviii, 1).

Free-library legislation in England was initiated, under the recommendations of the 1849 report, by Mr. Ewart's act of 1850. This report and accompanying minutes of evidence contain a review of the libraries of Great Britain and other countries at that time. The report of 1850, which is of less importance, confirms the findings of 1849.

LIBRARIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Clark, John Willis. *Libraries in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods.* The Rede lecture delivered June 13, 1894, by J. W. Clark. Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowes, 1894. 61p. front., illus. 20 cm.

A sketch of the arrangement and fittings of medieval and renaissance libraries by a Registrary of Cambridge university. The subject was later more fully developed in his scholarly *Care of Books*, 1921.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Fletcher, William Isaac. *Public Libraries in America.* 2d ed. Boston: Little, 1899. 169p. front., plates, ports., plans, tables, diagrs. 17½ cm. ("Columbian Knowledge" ser. no. II).

Lane, William Coolidge, and Charles Knowles Bolton. *Notes on Special Collections in American Libraries.* Cambridge, Mass.: Library of Harvard University, 1892. 82p. 25 cm. (Harvard University. Library. Bibl. Contribs. no. 45).

Reprinted from the *Bulletin of Harvard University*, nos. 52-53, May-Oct., 1892.

Compiled from data obtained in answer to a circular letter sent by the library of Harvard university in March, 1899, to all libraries of ten thousand volumes and upwards, in the United States.—L. C. card.

U. S. Bureau of Education. *Public Libraries in the United States of America; Their History, Condition, and Management.* Special Report, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. Part I. Washing-

ton: Govt. Print. Off., 1876. 1187p. illus., tables. 24½ cm.

Part II consists of the 1st edition (1876) of Cutter's rules for a dictionary catalog.

—— *Statistics of Public Libraries in the United States, 1884-5.* Washington, 1886. [91]p.

—— *Statistics of Public Libraries in the United States and Canada,* by Weston Flint, Statistician of the Bureau of Education. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1893. 213p. 22 cm. (Circular of information, no. 7, 1893).

—— *Statistics of Libraries* [by Alexander Summers] and *Library Legislation in the United States* [by Henderson Presnell] Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1897. [ca. 260]p. (Whole no. 232).

Also in *Report* of the Bureau of Education, 1896. Also published with title: *Public, Society, and School Libraries in the United States . . .* (Whole no. 232). Continued by later statistics, published from time to time..

U. S. Library of Congress. *Report.* Washington, 1866–. 23-25 cm.

Title varies.

Small, Herbert, *comp. Handbook of the New Library of Congress,* with essays on the architecture, sculpture and painting by Charles Caffin, and on the function of a national library by Ainsworth R. Spofford. Boston: Curtis & Cameron, 1897. 128p. front., illus., plan. 22½ cm.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Greenwood, Thomas. *Public Libraries:* a history of the movement and a manual for the organization and management of rate-supported libraries. 4th ed., rev. and brought up to date. London: Cassell, 1894. 604p. front., illus., plans, tab. 19 cm.

First published in 1886 under the title: *Free Public Libraries.* Reissued 1887, 1891, 1892, 1894.

——, *ed. British Library Year Book,* 1900-1901. A record of library progress and work. London: Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1900. 345p. illus., tables, plates. 19 cm.

Contains statistics of British libraries; also various articles on library work, including an excellent discussion of the purposes and methods of classifying by L. Stanley Jast. Previous edition issued 1897, under title *Greenwood's Library Year Book.* Fourth edition issued 1913.

Ogle, John Joseph. *The Free Library; its History and Present Condition.* London: G. Allen, 1897. 344p. tables. 19½ cm. (The library ser. v. 1).

Edwards, Edward. *Lives of the Founders of the British Museum;* with notices of its chief augmentors and other benefactors. 1570-1870. London: Trübner and Co.; New York; J. W. Bouton, 1870. 780p. front., illus., plans. 23 cm.

Also issued in two volumes, printed on large paper. Although . . . [this] work must be supplemented and may possibly be superseded by others, it is likely to remain the ground-work of every future history [of the British Museum Library]. It is in general accurate as well as painstaking.—*Dictionary of National Biography,* v. 17, 1889, p. 116.

Great Britain. Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Constitution and Government of the British Museum. *Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire Into the Constitution and Government of the British Museum; with Minutes of Evidence.* Presented to both houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, for H. M. Stationery Off., 1850. 823p. 34 cm.

Also in British *Parliamentary Papers,* 1850. House of Commons. v. 24 (Repts. from commissioners, v. 5). Contains minutes of evidence taken July 10, 1847-June 26, 1849, comprising 10,933 questions relating mainly to the Department of Printed Books and its catalog. Includes testimony furnished by Carlyle, Payne Collier, Bolton Corney, De Morgan, Madden, Richard Owen, Panizzi and many others.—L. C. card.

—— *British Museum. Index to Report and Minutes of Evidence.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, for H. M. Stationery Off., 1850. 172p. 34 cm.

Seven of the seventy-four colleges on the accredited list of the National Catholic Educational Association have contributed to make up the first number of the *Quarterly List* dated last October and recently distributed (Elmhurst, Ill.: L. F. Happel; ed. by A. E. Hrdlicka, St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.). The list, designed to be an aid to book selection for Catholic libraries, is a compilation of actual and possible purchases of current publications in libraries of colleges so accredited. Its publication was authorized at the meeting of the Association held in Detroit last June. Books in the list, it is emphasized, are not to be regarded as recommendations of the Library Section of the N.C.E.A. Librarians are asked to use this compilation with reference to all the usual tools on book selection. Catholic authors are so designated.

Thru the generosity of a friend the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., has on hand for free distribution in libraries fifteen copies of *Conscientious Objector* by Norman Thomas, which is the story of the American conscientious objector in the World War.

PORTLAND'S COMMUNITY-BUILT BRANCH LIBRARIES

By ANNE M. MULHERON, *Librarian*

Library Association of Portland, Oregon.

We thought it was a sad day for libraries when the Carnegie Corporation stopped giving money for branches, and yet the very fact that these liberal donations were withdrawn has accomplished, in Portland at least, the very thing that Mr. Carnegie hoped for. It has put upon the residents of the various communities the burden of supplying their own library buildings and, what is perhaps more important, it has also put upon them the responsibility for the welfare of the library and has developed an interest which has grown out of their own enterprise instead of an interest which was imposed upon them and which they were dutifully supposed to assume.

It began in May, 1922, when one of our very smallest branches in one of the most dejected and apathetic neighborhoods had to be closed because of the inadequacy and unfitness of the quarters. (University Park). We informed the community of our intention and asked their help and advice but no steps were taken. They just took it for granted that it would never happen. Contrary to their expectations, however, the branch was closed and when it finally dawned upon them that they were without a library, a committee set about in earnest to remedy the situation. In fact, two committees started—one in one end and another in the other end of the little settlement. To make a long story short, the community organized and selected a lot, took up subscriptions and suddenly burst forth with fervor into community dances and "hurrahs" to raise funds. A bungalow library resulted—a very small one costing $3300. The library furnished it and signed a contract to rent it at $35 a month. In five years the building was paid for by rent and entertainments and the local committee quite voluntarily offered to enlarge it. An enlargement was added to the main reading room and a very charming "story hour room" with a fireplace was built.

Soon after this another committee in quite a different part of Portland came to us with a request for a branch. (Belmont Hawthorne). We explained that we had no building fund but that we would back any enterprise which they might start for a library. A committee was formed, organized and incorporated and before long we were asked to choose a lot. They were more ambitious than the first committee and aspired to a brick and stucco building. The library offered to have an architect draw plans

THE BELMONT-HAWTHORNE BRANCH BUILT OF BRICK AND STUCCO

as its contribution. A charming little branch, costing $7,500, was ready within six months. We tried an experiment on the interior finish and chose a lovely misty green stain for the cases and woodwork, following the color in the kalsomining of the walls. The furniture is oak and this, together with the cases, all of which the library supplied, cost $2,545, which came out of library funds. We had asked the county commissioners for this amount in the budget for the year. The community raised practically the entire expense in an intensive drive and on completion of the building gave it outright to the Library Association.

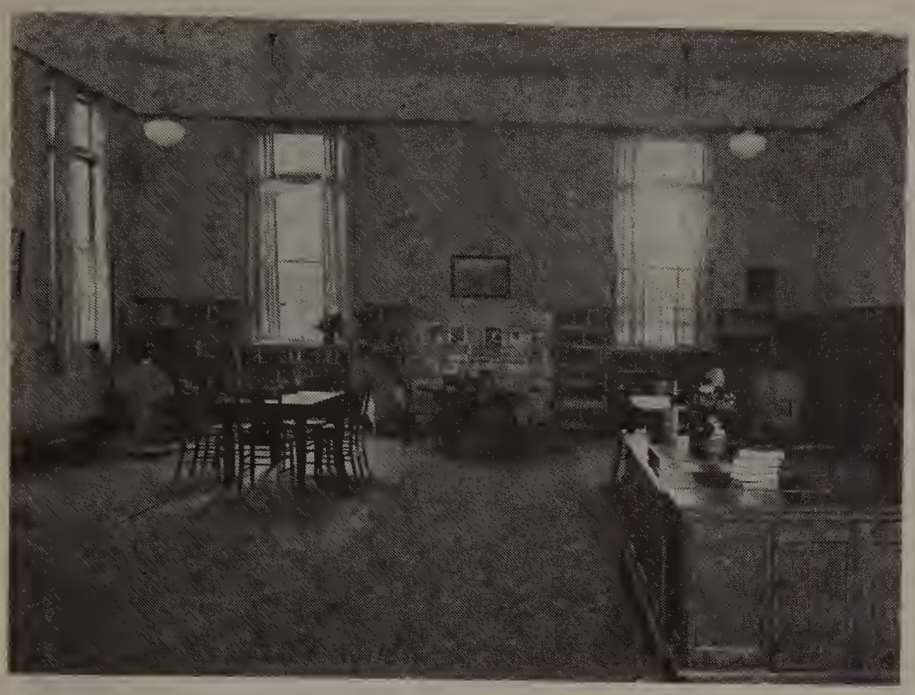
THE LOMBARD BRANCH IS COLONIAL IN STYLE AND HAS A FIREPLACE. FLOORING AND FURNITURE ARE COLORFUL

The idea had caught fire and still another neighborhood (Rose City Park) clamored for a fine branch to replace the unsatisfactory store quarters which we were practically forced to leave on account of an advance in rent. Again a few prime movers in the community organized, incorporated and bought a lot. This time, I must admit, things did not go so smoothly. The community, we felt, attempted too much—it wanted a finer building than it could afford. An architect drew plans which were submitted to the Library Board for approval, and in due time the building was completed. The interior finish in this is, perhaps, the most successful of all our branches. The cases and woodwork are a tan beige enamel and the edges of the shelves are a lovely deep blue. The walls are cream, blending with the woodwork, and the furniture is oak. Because this library is in a residential community, we decided upon floor lamps on the adult side and a few wicker chairs. Monk's cloth curtains answer for shades and add a look of comfort and informality to the room. The children's chairs are painted blue to match the edge of the shelves. Thru the large glass window which separates the main room from the librarian's office, one sees more touches of color and bright chintz curtains at the windows. This branch has a fair sized auditorium, which is used for clubs and occasional meetings. The building, which is brick and Georgian in style, cost $18,000, and the furnishings, contributed by the library, $2771. The Library Association rents the building at $50 a month, which pays the interest on the mortgage. Because the district is not so altruistic or enterprising as its sister neighborhoods, the mortgage will probably never be paid off by it. It is negotiating now with the library to take the branch over and assume the debt. How the library will manage this has not been decided—whether it will renew the mortgage when it becomes due, use the income from its own endowment, or ask for modest funds from the county until it is paid for, remains to be seen.

The last building provided by the community was opened last September (Lombard). Again there were no funds to start with but a popular subscription brought enough to buy the lot and with the library as lessee there was, as usual, no trouble in borrowing the money for the building. This last building is white frame and colonial in style with green blinds, and it has the luxury of a fireplace. The interior finish is green enamel against buff colored walls and the curtains are of sacking. Touches of bright red in the children's chairs add to the scheme. The cork carpet is green. The cost of the building was $5000 and the furnishings $2320. The library pays $40 a month on a five-year lease and plans to turn the building over to us after it is paid for.

The beauty of all these simple buildings lies largely in the planting which has been generously supplied by the Park Department. It varies according to the type of building but it in all cases provides a lovely setting.

The success of these enterprises is due first to the choice of the local committee and second to the ease with which they work with the Library Board. In a few cases they have gone



THE ROSE PARK COMMUNITY ENJOYS THE INFORMAL EFFECT GIVEN BY EASY CHAIRS AND CURTAINS

ahead in such details as the choice of the color of the brick or stucco, without consulting the library, and the effect, altho not bad, is not exactly what we should have chosen. In most cases, however, there has been complete harmony. The general understanding has been that the entire building should have the approval of of the Literary Board and without exception this has been the case in regard to the interior. The local committees have left the matter of coloring and detail entirely to use.

Even after occupancy the library continues to consult the local committee and the branch librarian is in constant touch with them. In matters of discipline they assume a great deal of responsibility and recently when the reading habits in one ofthe districts seemed to be dropping off the supervisor of branches spent an evening talking to an interested group of residents of the community to see what was the matter.

We in Portland believe in branches financed by the community. While we have come to the place where we will temporarily have to stop expansion, we recommend the system to others for its many advantages.

AMERICAN BOOK SERVICE IN GREECE AND TURKEY

DURING a recent visit I had opportunity of getting a first-hand impression of the educational and civic work in Greece and Turkey done by several American institutions. The quality and spirit of their service I believe to be one reason why the traveller finds good feeling and admiration for the United States in the Near East today.

Such institutions as Robert College in Constantinople and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens have important libraries as a right arm for their service. Three leaders in other organizations—the Y. W. C. A. in Turkey, the American Junior College for Girls in Old Phaleron, Greece, and the American Academy for Girls in Scutari, Turkey, told me their work was not yet so equipped, altho each has a beginning library (the Y. W. C. A. library in Constantinople is the only circulating library in Turkey). Each of these leaders, independently of the others, told me of the great handicap they found in not having access to the library service they had learned to consider so integral a part of educational and social service work in America.

Thru conversation with ministers of education in Greece and Turkey, and by talks with others in close touch with the subject, I learned that the departments of education in both countries are alive to the importance of book circulation as part of their educational program. Undoubtedly the development of public library service, tax supported (already started in Greece in its national library in Athens and in a few municipal and school libraries elsewhere) is the ultimate solution to be desired both by nationals of those countries and by resident Americans. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the hope that at least in centers such as Salonica, Constantinople and Smyrna, it may be found possible before long to start libraries on modern lines for the general public—including men, women and children. The initiative for this would come most suitably from citizens of those municipalities. At present both countries labor under the financial strain of long and exhausting wars and the rehabilitation of refugees. State and municipal appropriations from taxes must cover first the primary necessities of life in this time of vital readjustment.

The Boards in America sponsoring the work in Turkey of the Y. W. C. A. and the American Academy for Girls at Scutari and the American Junior College for Girls in Old Phaleron, meet the expenses for this foreign work largely by subscriptions. It is not likely that these Boards can materially increase the funds apportioned for library service.

The only immediate means of help is in gifts. Gifts of books are very acceptable, but they present difficulties. The standards of these institutions are so high that only the best books and magazines in English and French for young people of collegiate years and younger are serviceable. Standard dictionaries, especially in English, other reference material and books for reading and study on any of the basic subjects usually included in the curricula of standard schools and colleges are needed. Novels and stories not too idiomatic in style nor too local in subject matter to be comprehensible to young women knowing only the Near East would be greatly enjoyed. Book post both to Greece and Turkey is one cent for each two ounces up to four pounds six ounces. Dividing packages so that they do not weigh more than this avoids customs declaration, additional transit charge and a much higher rate of postage charged for heavier packages. Packages should be marked "Book Post." The cost and the difficulties do not make it seem wise to send books that are much worn.

When possible, gifts of money orders to be used on books, magazine subscriptions and reading service is the most effective and direct means of strengthening this work.

Those able to take part in any of the suggested ways had best do so directly, to the institution chosen. The addresses follow.

The American Academy for Girls at Scutari, of which Miss Mary E. Kinney is Principal, P. O. Box 857, Constantinople, Turkey, has an enrollment of several hundred girls — mostly Armenians; some Turks are enrolled in departments ranging from kindergarten thru high school. Its setting, on a hill in the Asiatic part of Constantinople is an inspiration in itself. It overlooks a beautiful harbor and is approached thru a garden whose flowers are accentuated by dark cypress trees.

The American Junior College for Girls, Miss McCallum and Miss Mills, principals, Paleon Phaleron, Athens, Greece, like the school before mentioned, is an enterprise of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The college was opened in 1923 as a continuation of the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna. Ten nationalities are represented among the students, Greeks and Armenians predominating.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the Near East, thru its clubs, educational classes and Health Education Department is helping individual girls in Turkey to adjust themselves to changing social and economic conditions and is training them for the leadership that the new position of woman in those countries is demanding. Miss Ruth Woodsmall is director, and the address is 19 Rue Sira Selvi, Pera, Constantinople, Turkey.

Those who know good book service in America will realize how vital a part the right books well administered play in furthering inter-racial relationships.

EDNA PHILLIPS, *Chairman,*
A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born.

A. L. A. OFFICERS NOMINATED FOR 1928-1929

NOMINATIONS for officers of the A. L. A. for the year 1928-1929, as reported by the nominating committee, are:

President, Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland Public Library; first vice-president (one to be elected), Malcolm G. Wyer, Denver Public Library, and Charles Harvey Brown, Iowa State College Library, Ames; second vice-president (one to be elected), Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, St. Louis Public Library; Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul; treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee Public Library.

Trustee of Endowment Fund, George Woodruff, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

Members of the Executive Board (two to be elected), H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort; Charlotte Templeton, Greenville (S. C.) Public Library; Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Members of the Council (five to be elected), Lila M. Chapman, Birmingham Public Library; Edith M. Coulter, University of California Library, Berkeley; Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Public Library; Herbert Hirshberg, Akron (Ohio) Public Library; John B. Kaiser, Oakland Public Library; Paul M. Paine, Syracuse Public Library; Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville; Charles B. Shaw, Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore; Bessie Sargeant Smith, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Forrest B. Spaulding, Des Moines Public Library.

FOLLOWING the advancement of the position of Librarian of Congress from grade 6 to grade 7 the position of the librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library has been re-allocated from grade 5 to grade 6.

CENSORSHIP IN THE LARGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN

Librarian of the Main Library of the Cleveland Public Library

I CANNOT resist recalling to your minds a paragraph on forbidden fruit from the delightful paper on "Literature and Miss Lizzie Cox," which Walter Prichard Eaton wrote for the New York State Library Association meeting of 1919. In the course of a free and happy childhood, narrates Mr. Eaton, "The only book I recall being forbidden to read was *The Scarlet Letter*, so I promptly read it all thru one Sunday afternoon, sitting high up in the Roxbury Russet, on a little platform I had built between two branches. I had no idea what it was all about, but it made me shiver. Some years later my small sister came to me in tears on her thirteenth birthday. She wept because her present consisted of permission to read any of Dickens—which for some strange reason had hitherto been denied her—and, she confessed, she had read all of him, so she had no present! From these incidents," he remarks, "I gather that prohibition does not always prohibit, that an index expurgatorius is rather an invitation to the dance." "Another argument," he adds, "for the freedom of the stacks" and incidentally, one might add, a perfect exposition of the psychology of censorship.

May not we librarians highly resolve that however earnestly and conscientiously we perform our duty of selection for young and for old from the mass of printed matter, we will not allow the unlovely label of "censorship" to attach to this necessary function, nor allow the qualities that have attached themselves to this word to gain admission to our natures.

Certain it is that not even the largest public library has the unlimited funds, the shelf space, nor even the desire, to purchase everything, and therefore it must select, and in selecting discriminate. Upon what principles shall it proceed, that is the question? And how avoid the unlovely self-righteousness of the "censor"?

These problems are confronting and puzzling us all. Let us be Socratic therefore, and pose ourselves some questions: Is not the idea of "censorship" based upon a negative rather than a positive principle? upon caution in its obstructive rather than its constructive aspect? upon forbidding ("banning" is the favorite reportorial word of the moment) rather than upon suggesting or inviting? upon condemning rather than commending? upon judging, rather than upon giving our readers the material for forming their own judgments? And as a corollary to this last question, should not many a highly debatable book be where our readers may make up their own minds about it, namely in their public library?

I had intended not to mention titles, but the case of *Elmer Gantry* is still fresh in our minds, and serves to illustrate the point. The book was just off the press, the din of battle already audible in the distance, and a hint of timorousness in the air, when I asked a clergyman, prominent in one of the evangelical denominations in Cleveland, whether he had read *Elmer Gantry*. "No," he said, "I'm waiting to get it out of your library." "Had you thought," I asked, "that there might be any reason why we shouldn't buy it?" "Why no," he said, "the Babbitts have had theirs, and the doctors have had theirs, and now it's time for us ministers to get ours! I think it would be worse for you not to buy it than to buy it!" And in the storm of controversy which later raged so acrimoniously, I noted that the least recriminatory reviews and the sanest reactions were often those of clergymen themselves. One of them summed the book: "Sinclair Lewis sends a comic valentine to the clergy." It was a clergyman, head of a well-known theological seminary, who recently declared to a meeting of ministers that *Elmer Gantry* was not to be taken lightly. "There is too much truth in the tragic book" said he, "and too much worthwhile discipline in its literary surgery for us to sneer at it." Such comments do even greater honor to the clergy than to the book, but mark it as a work which the public library cannot ignore.

If a book has scant literary merit, insincerity of treatment, and by its title and content may be recognized as obviously a sensational bid for cheap discussion and wide sales, this is another matter. It needs short shrift. On the other hand, several recent books of some literary distinction and of sound psychology have borne what seemed cheaply suggestive titles. To add these books to the library at the moment of their appearance is often merely to satisfy the curious of the salacious, only to disappoint them in the content of the book itself. In such cases, as with many similar types, we may suspend judgment on the ultimate desirability of a book for the library till the first sensational demand for it is past, and its real permanent, or even temporary, value has opportunity to assert itself.

To return to the questions: Will not the public library win and hold the respect of its community by being a leader rather than a follower of public opinion? The great leader is one who knows the people he is leading and keeps always a step in advance.

Is not one of the public library's fundamental duties to help stem the rising tide of intolerance by furnishing impartially material on every side of a question engaging public attention? And if one expression of the thought of the time be in fictional form, is not that legitimate evidence?

Again, are we not perhaps unnecessarily fearful of the effect of the modern novel upon the modern girl? Both are a product of the same period, both move to the quickened tempo of modern life. The greater frankness and the greater attention to realistic detail of the present-day novel—often a bit revolting to those of a more reticent generation—are matched by the greater frankness, the earlier knowledge and the completer defensive protection of the girl. Often her dispassionate appraisal of a novel produced by one of her contemporaries is sounder and more exacting than our own startled opinion. In any case, the young girl of today is determined to read what is to be read. And with the very speed of modern life itself, she does it and passes on. Anent this, Dr. Crothers, in his recent "Social Survey of the Literary Slums" * has amusingly described "the way we treat a book that is under suspicion. One person reads a book," he says, "and declares that it is immoral; then another person reads it to see if it is as bad as it was reported to be; then a large number of persons who have not time to read the book discuss it acrimoniously. Then the emancipated critics say that, if it is suspected of immorality, that is *prima facie* evidence that it is a work of genius. Then the careful parent says that at any rate it is not the kind of book to be put into the hands of his daughter. Then his daughter tells him that he needn't worry; she read it last summer, and anyone who is still talking about it is 'dated.' "

And the moment we are suspected of being "dated," we are lost, as far as our influence on young folks' reading is concerned. Our only remedy is to keep moving, not to let ourselves be caught in an eddy as the current of life flows by. We have, we flatter ourselves, the advantage of a standard or so that we have brought with us down the stream, but we are in a position to offer it only if we too have kept in the current.

If we do not keep in the swim, we are immeasurably the losers. For beside losing the delightful equal comradeship of our juniors, we lose also all the joys of first discovery. We library book-tasters bemoan sometimes that we must, for the purpose of our shelves, weigh the new books by new writers often before there are any, or many, printed reviews, to help us. But what a rewarding privilege to come suddenly upon a volume which in spite perhaps of the crudities of the beginner, bears the unmistakable stamp of the gift to see and to report life in a fresh way. Some one has described the critic as artist, engaged in the major task of the modern mind: the construction of wholes out of the modern chaos. To construct our wholes we must seize our segments where we may. "You may see a very bad thing," said Stark Young once, "bad" from the artist's point of view, "in which there is one glimpse which makes you participate more in the richness of human experience"—a glimpse which you may seize upon, continue and complete within yourself. "*Sincere* badness," said he, "must be treated with respect."

I'm certain Stark Young didn't add "Sincere badness like Harold Bell Wright's" (he was talking about dramatic criticism) but somehow this illustration slipped into my notes. There are two fatal forms of intellectual snobbery which we book-tasters have, I believe, specially to avoid; one, the belief that from a book which has been stimulating to us, other adults may take harm; the other, an amused contempt for the Harold Bell Wrights of the literary world which inhibits our recognition that what seems to us merely a sincere badness may seem to others the very essence of goodness and beauty. A wise man has said that the unpardonable sin is the closed mind, and perhaps it is as unpardonable for the mind to be closed to Harold Bell Wright as to Theodore Dreiser.

I well remember the wave of that righteous indignation which I try to keep in check in my examination of the new books, but which in this instance got almost the better of me, as I was skimming not one of the experimental efforts of our younger novelists, but an attempt on the part of one of our older story-tellers to be smart and down-to-date, instead of being himself. He has given us in the past many a charming romance or story of mystery for which he has still a never-failing audience. But here he was determined to be modern, sophisticated, risqué, and succeeded only in being, to me at least, a trifle nauseating. His heroine was of easy virtue, her tryst with her employer at a roadhouse flat as dishwater and unmotivated by passion, their smooth road to divorce, marriage and "ever-after" happiness too incredibly smooth,—and neither ever paid the

* *Atlantic Monthly*, 140: 318-327. 1927.

piper. Insincere, unconvincing, untrue to life and therefore harmful in its very weakness, sad witness to a good writer gone wrong!

This paying the piper is another test and one which the best of our young novelists do not avoid. They may fling him his coin with the bravado of youth, but they are not cheats. I have often thought that if we must have a definition of the "moral" novel, it should be that novel which makes clear that the wages of sin is death. Allowing for the changing definitions of sin, the many modes of dying, and the many ways of paying, I believe that the best of our contemporary novels will stand that test along with such masterpieces as *Anna Karenina* and *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* which our libraries once kept on closed shelves.

I have strayed too far from the limitations of my subject: censorship in the large public library. The principles seem to me the same everywhere; doubtless some details of their application may differ.

In the larger centers of population, certainly in such an one as Cleveland with its seventy-five per cent of foreign born or children of foreign born parents, there is doubtless a larger proportion of cosmopolitan young people of early maturity, knowledge of life, and familiarity with continental literature, than is the case in more homogeneous smaller towns. Their reading needs and interests must be met, and from them come often some of the keenest and most thoughtful comments upon modern literature. They are eager for and perceptive of the best of the old as well. Among them are budding novelists and poets. They claim and use wide range for their pasturage. One of them talking to me of Proust and Joyce told me also of his keen delight in his discovery of Emily Dickinson. Four of her crisp and cryptic lines in a book on American literature had taken him straight to her complete poems, and he had known her at once for the shy, rare Olympian she is.

Doubtless the larger libraries have more and larger groups of what might be called the exceptional readers, minorities who, paying their share of the tax fund, should, if for no less practical reason, be apportioned their meed from the book fund. But I believe that the exceptional as well as the average reader should have his book in the small library too.

As to the great majority, the "average reader," certainly we have no right to keep his book from him. No library can buy everything that floods from the presses. We can only do our best to choose the "best" of the westerns, the mystery stories, the adventures, the just-a-sweet-love-story type, the historical-biographical novels, the plentiful problem novels including the so-called sex novels, which overlap into the so-called psychological novels, and so bring us back perhaps to our exceptional reader, and in any case to our exceptional book; the book which treats new material, or treats old material from a new viewpoint, or in a new style, a new form. And if embedded in a new form, only those will read it who have themselves traveled along to that point of understanding. New styles of expression, new thought forms, these we must have on our shelves if only as a part of the literary record of our times. We have the same duty to provide material for the judgment of modern literature as of public or private questions, prohibition or birth control. One of the most hopeful of recent happenings, as it seems to me, is the introduction of a course on tolerance into the Cleveland public schools; tolerance in religious and racial differences, as a beginning, we trust, toward ultimate tolerance of all new forms of thought, new modes of expression; education instead of censorship.

The question arises, how shall we in the large libraries handle our exceptional or "problem" books upon the shelves? In libraries which, like that of Cleveland, have practically free access to stacks and wallcases alike, the question is perhaps not so acute, since it is found that the natural arrangement of books by their subjects, including some types of fiction—with the bulk of fiction in a straight author alphabet—emphasizes neither by presence nor absence this or that volume. In the Cleveland Main Library building, there is the Lewis Carroll Room with its books for little children, the Robert Louis Stevenson Room with its interesting and stimulating collection and suggestions for those of larger growth. When these make their way to the adult fiction division, or Popular Library, they find in the various display racks down the center of the room attractive fiction, and non-fiction as well, of many types, but not such titles as might formerly have been restricted and segregated. Most of these are indistinguishable in the serried ranks of the general alphabet, so indistinguishable indeed that our staff is frequently and piteously entreated by some old and seasoned reader, "Can't you let me have a good restricted book?" So great is the disappointment at the news there are no restricted books, we have often felt we must, as for other readers their various lists, for these compile a menu of strong meats with imagined tabu which they may have the joy of breaking. Now and then a book of recognized literary merit, but which we do not care to circulate indiscriminately or duplicate largely, is placed in what we call the Literature Reference collection, where it must be called for in the Literature rather than the Fiction Division, and except by

special arrangement, may be used in the library only. This collection also shelters some of the older classics, but as the standard of judgment toward them shifts, and we find them on the required reading courses of our college students, we necessarily duplicate them more generously and make them more fully available.

I am speaking thruout of our Main Library. The situation in the branches is naturally somewhat different. Much discretion is given to the branch librarians in the choice and handling of their books in accordance with the needs and characters of their various constituencies and the arrangement of their buildings.

In each division of the Main Library, a few of our stack sections have glass doors, which may be locked for the better protection of rare, costly or out of print books, of books small and easily lost, of books tempting to mutilation; also of some few books of which the "abnormal" might make mistaken use, tho more and more our libraries must be run for the normal and the wholesome, with books on the laws of life and vital sex problems kept where those too timid to ask for them may find them as easily as other books important to their needs. "The People, as a whole," says John Galsworthy in his discussion of censorship,* "unprotected by the despotic judgments of single persons, have enough strength and wisdom to know what is and what is not harmful to themselves." Indecency, like beauty, is in the eye of the observer. Because here and there a Gideon Bible, on a hotel dresser, has been pencilled thru for its suggestive passages by a bored traveling man on a rainy Sunday afternoon, and Hendrik Van Loon, in his "Sense or Censorship"** tells us that he has not once but many times encountered such a Bible, we do not therefore withdraw the Bible from our shelves or refuse to let our children read it. Indeed I for one am glad that any children who still read the Bible have that wholesome and accepted channel open to them for learning, from the candid pages of the Old Testament as well as the New, some of the facts of life, and for questioning their parents as to their meaning. "Ye shall know the Truth," says that same Book, "and the Truth shall make you free."

The foregoing paper, here printed in slightly abridged form, was given before the Ohio Library Association at Columbus, October 12, 1927, at a general session devoted to censorship of books in tax-supported libraries.

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* Galsworthy, John. "About censorship." In *The Inn of Tranquility*, p. 236-253.

** *Woman Citizen.* n.s. 9: 9-20.

SALARY OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS INCREASED

H. R. 9036, making the salary of the Librarian of Congress $10,000 instead of $7,500 a year, was brought up in the House February 20 by unanimous consent and passed. The bill has still to go to the Senate.

Representative Luce, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on the Library, pointed out in his report to accompany the bill that the Library of Congress is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and the third largest in the world. It is an independent establishment, so that its head has virtually the complete responsibility for its conduct, being accountable only to Congress. He has in his charge real estate valued at approximately $9,000,000 with a collection now numbering about 10,000,000 items, which includes about 3,500,000 books and pamphlets, and has the direction of a working force numbering 757 persons. "The present incumbent of the position of Librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, has occupied the place since April, 1899, to the complete satisfaction of Congress," he said. "The work under his care has gone on with remarkable absence of friction and with great efficiency. Due to his zeal and ability, the activities of the Library have been broadened to noteworthy degree. He has aroused the admiration and enlisted the sympathetic interest of men whose aid in still further expanding the usefulness of the Library bids fair to be of far-spreading benefit. Surely his long, faithful and efficient service may justly be recognized."

At the debate in the House the suggestion was made that other members of the staff of the Library should receive increases. Representative Taylor, of Colorado, pointed out that the positions of all library employees had been classified under the classification act, and that some had already received increases. Representative Luce explained that the Librarian of Congress himself is not exempted from the classified service. "A group of men who deserved more salary received consideration last year from the Board of Classification," he said. "The first step was to transfer these men from the second grade to the first grade, which specifies a salary of $7,500, evidently contemplating that Congress could go above that amount if it so desired. . . . Now that the Classification Board has made the change, it becomes practicable for the first time to recognize the exceptional circumstances of Mr. Putnam's employment, the long duration of his term of service, the efficiency of his work, and his value to the Nation."

YOUNGSTOWN'S HOSPITAL LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

A DIFFERENT GROUP OF MUSICIANS EACH DAY MANNED THE TRUCK WHICH MADE FIVE-MINUTE STOPS BEFORE SHOW WINDOWS DEPICTING THE HOSPITAL WORK OF THE YOUNGSTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY. RADIO, NEWSPAPER AND DIRECT APPEALS TO SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND CLUBS BROUGHT IN SOME 20,000 BOOKS, MANY OF THEM NEW AND MOST OF THEM SUITABLE. APART FROM THE SUCCESS OF THIS PARTICULAR APPEAL THE CAMPAIGN, SAID TO BE ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE PIECES OF PUBLICITY WHICH THE CITY HAS SEEN, HAS BEEN OF UNTOLD VALUE IN ADVERTISING THE LIBRARY IN GENERAL.

THE G. M. MC KELVEY COMPANY'S BEST SHOW WINDOW ATTRACTED THOUSANDS DURING THE SIX DAYS' CAMPAIGN. THE STROUSS-HIRSHBERC COMPANY ALSO DONATED A FINE WINDOW.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 1, 1928

At last Congress is in a fair way to do justice to its own Library in increasing to $10,000 the salary of the Librarian of Congress, who is also the nation's librarian. The House gavc prompt attention by unanimous consent to the bill, which was unanimously passed after some friendly tributes from both sides of the chamber to the Librarian, who for more than a quarter century has done such superb service. While the salary is not equal to that enjoyed by more than one librarian in the municipal or university field, it is a grateful and graceful recognition, which, it may be hoped, the Senate will promptly approve and which will undoubtedly meet with the President's favor as a piece of "constructive economy." Long ago this valuable public servant would have been enticed to some other post of higher pecuniary return but for the fact that he, in common with so many public servants of the highest character, appreciates that part of the reward for national service is in the service itself with the wide field for usefulness which public office affords. It is gratifying to note the suggestion made by more than one representative that salaries thruout the library were lower than they should be, but it was recognized that the bill was a special one which should not be encumbered by complications regarding other salaries.

Copyright comes to the front again in the reintroduction into the 70th Congress by Chairman Vestal of the House Patents Committee of all the bills pending at the close of the 69th Congress. These were introduced solely for the purpose of having them referred to the House Committee on Patents, Mr. Vestal being still chairman, without indicating any choice or trend of the Committee. There is no great probability that the important measure which would bring us into the International Copyright Union will receive attention at this session, whether in the form of the general revision bill or a bill with the sole purpose of bringing us into the copyright family of nations, either of which would involve the mooted question of importation. More probably, two or three bills on incidental feaures will be pressed, particularly the divisibility bill on which a hearing before the Committee is scheduled for March 2nd. This is urged and emphasized particularly by authors, that their rights may be certified and clarified by the recognition in the text of the copyright law of the faet that book rights, dramatic rights, movie rights and others should be capable of separate registration and that authors may make contracts for the whole copyright or any part of it, as for the whole copyright period or for any shorter time, or for all copyright interests or rights in a particular territory. It is only the last-named item which could affect library interests in case the courts should construe the territorial right to involve restriction of importation, which is entirely an open question but one which should not escape attention.

The campaign for a library post seems to have lapsed of recent years, but last month, in connection with the Post Office Rate Bill, a hearing was given by the House Committee with respect to a book post, which would of course in some measure cover the library demand. Book publishers attended the hearing and they were supported by several educational associations and women's organizations. Their plea was for a book rate without reference to zones, equivalent to that given to the reading matter in periodicals entitled to second-class postage, that is of two and one-half cents a pound. The library interest was well represented by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer in perhaps the most forcible presentation of the subject. Such a rate would be of great advantage in interlibrary loans and, to some extent, in local circulation. What is most needed in the library field is a still lower rate for local circulation, as in rural delivery routes radiating from a local post office where no railroad transportation is involved. This may be a subject for discussion at a later session, but in the meantime librarians should do all they can to obtain the book post provided for in the bill now pending, which was introduced into the House by Representative Luce of Massachusetts and into the Senate by Senator Copeland of New York.

From Missouri comes an important decision of its Supreme Court in confirmation of the position of the library as an educational institution. That it is a factor, and a prime factor, in education has been generally conceded except by municipal authorities, who, in neglect-

ing or belittling the public library in appropriations, fail to appreciate a public service in which the entire community benefits. The St. Louis Public Library is safeguarded by a state law which prescribes a minimum appropriation, but the city officials have flagrantly ignored this law, have failed to make the required approriation in the tax budget and have raised the question of the constitutionality of the law. Not only has the consitutionality been upheld, but Justice White, in reporting the opinion of the court, especially emphasizes the position and value of the library in education. A mandamus was promptly issued against the city authorities, who must now levy a special tax in accordance with the law. A somewhat similar question has been raised in Brooklyn under the contracts of the city in connection with the merger of the old Brooklyn Library and with the Carnegie grant. A mandamus was obtained in one instance in equity proceedings, while in a later suit-at-law relief was refused, partly on the ground that an application for mandamus, and this within the year of default, was the proper course to obtain justice. The latter case has been appealed to the higher court and a favorable decision is fairly likely, but it is evident that the wisest course in such case is to apply at once in equity proceedings for a writ of mandamus.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

By will of the late Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of the Widener Library, after public legacies of $460,000 and private bequests amounting to $630,000 have been made the residue goes to Harvard College, the income to be used for the purchase of books. If the residue exceeds $200,000, only that amount shall be held in trust and the balance shall be used for the purchase of books or for administration purposes of the Harvard College Library. Radcliffe College Library receives $5,000 for the purchase of books.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A bill to create an establishment to be known as the National Archives was introduced by Mr. Luce on February 6 which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

The measure would establish a Committee on the National Archives to consist of the Secretary of State or an alternate, the Secretary of the Interior or an alternate, the Comptroller General or an alternate, the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency or an alternate, the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Librarian of Congress.

The Director of the National Archives would be the Librarian of Congress under whose direction an officer entitled the "Archivist of the United States" would be appointed from amongst those qualified for the professional and scientific service.

To prepare plans respecting the publication of historical material in the national archives there should be established a Commission on National Historical Publications, to consist of the director, who shall be its chairman, the archivist, who shall be its secretary, the Chief of Publications of the Department of State, the Chief of the Historical Section of the War Department General Staff, the superintendent of naval records in the Navy Department, the chief of the Division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and two members of the American Historical Association.

MICHIGAN

A six-year review and annual report combined appears in Harold L. Wheeler's 1926-1927 report on the Hackley Public Library of Muskegon, Mich., entitled *Serving a Reading City and What It Costs.* These years of activity in remodeling an old building and modernizing its routine, as noted before in the Library Journal (51:95. 1926) and described by Mr. Wheeler at some length in the issue for July, 1923, have resulted in an increase in circulation from 141,793 in 1921-1922 to 3,445,484 in 1926-1927. The eighteen thousand registered borrowers comprise one-third of the entire population of the two cities, Muskegon and Muskegon Heights. The latter now has a full-time branch in its own permanent quarters. There are three other branches, a sub-branch, and eight stations, and service is also rendered to Hackley and Mercy Hospitals and the Old People's Home. Further remodeling or extension of the main building is needed to separate the reference and circulating departments.

MISSOURI

The city of St. Louis has been directed by the Supreme Court of Missouri, in an unanimous decision, to pay over to the St. Louis Public Library its special tax of two-fifths mill as provided by the state library law, now in force for over thirty years.

The city has now reached its constitutional

limit of taxation, and its revenue, it is claimed, is insufficient for needed upkeep and improvements. It has for some time been contended by the city authorities that the special tax laws under which the Library, the Art Museum and the Zoo operate are unjust to other municipal activities and that these institutions should be directly under city control and be provided for in the annual budget like regular departments of the city government.

Early in 1927, relying on an opinion of the City Counselor that the Library Law was, for various reasons specified, an unconstitutional enactment, the city authorities publicly announced that they would disregard it; and in the usual annual tax ordinance passed by the Board of Alderman, no mention was made of the special library tax.

The Library Board thereupon applied to the Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to pay over the tax, and this writ was granted in the decision mentioned above. The constitutionality of the library law is affirmed in all particulars in which it had been attacked by the city, and incidentally a legislative act giving the city power to regulate the library income, passed at a special session in 1921, was declared invalid on the ground that the session had been called by the governor for other purposes.

The city had also made an effort to introduce a much more sweeping bill in 1927, but without success. Judge White, who wrote the court decision, does not mince words in his characterization of the city's actions. He says:

> Here is a legislative act, imperative in its terms, put in force by the people of the city, which shall remain in force until repealed or modified by the same authority which put it in force, as provided in the act itself. If it had been desired to reduce the rate or abolish it altogether, the remedy was simply to submit the matter to a vote and let the people who adopted it amend or abolish it. But the city officials, the servants of those people, so far as the City of St. Louis is concerned, were not willing to modify or repeal the Act in the manner pointed out by the law. They have not, in any regular, authorized legal way sought to obtain relief from what they claim to be a burden, but, in utter defiance of regularity and a prescribed method, they announce their fixed intention to disobey the specific administrative duty commanded of them by the Act.

A part of the decision of special interest to all librarians is that in which the position of the library as an educational institution is distinctly affirmed. Says Judge White, alluding to a previous decision in which the operation of a public museum was denominated an "educational effort":

> The legislature was assuming authority to promote education . . . by means other than through the instrumentality of the schools. . . .
>
> If a public museum is an educational institution in which the State is concerned and over which it may exercise control in St. Louis, then certainly a public library, *a fortiori*, is likewise an educational institution over which the State may exercise local control. That schools and their maintenance are separately provided for in the Constitution does not affect the question. Education is not limited to schools and it is within the control of the General Assembly, in the exercise of the state police powers, to provide for other educational agencies.
>
> As a State policy the General Assembly has assumed control of public free libraries as educational institutions.

This decision will relieve the apprehensions not only of the Library directly concerned, but of all libraries in Missouri operated under the state library law, and indirectly of all libraries thruout the country.

LATIN-AMERICA

A TABLE of one hundred and six Latin-American libraries containing 4,791,407 titles, the result of a questionnaire addressed by the Pan American Union to a selected list of libraries, appears in the Union's *Bulletin* for February. The table is believed to be the first ever compiled for Latin America. A supplementary list of libraries for which statistics are not yet available was also prepared from original source material.

Numerous collections of more than one hundred thousand volumes may be noted on a glance thru the table: The Biblioteca de la Universadad Nacional de La Plata, with 110,000; the Biblioteca National de Buenos Aires, with 425,000; the Biblioteca Popular del Municipio of the same city, with 100,900; the Biblioteca do Gabinete Portugues de Leitura and the Biblioteca do Instituto Historico e Geographico da Brasileiro at Rio de Janeiro, with 100,000 and 124,000 volumes respectively. The national libraries of Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Uruguay all reach this figure. The Biblioteca Nacional of Chile has 783,956 volumes, and the Biblioteca Nacional of Mexico 800,000. The latter reports its average annual number of readers as being 65,860. The largest estimate of readers (94,455) comes from the Biblioteca Nacional of Chile.

FRANCE

PLANS for more advanced instruction and a wider scope of influence than heretofore possible at the Paris Library School are embodied in a recent *Memorandum* prepared by the director, Sarah C. N. Bogle, with the advice of leading librarians and educational administrators, and approved by the Executive Board of the A. L. A., of which latter Miss Bogle is also assistant secretary. The history of the School since its opening in 1924 can be traced step by step in the library periodicals. (See especially A. L. A. *Bulletin* for December 1927). It has already trained one hundred and eighty-four men and women of different nationalities in

summer and winter courses. Twenty-three countries are represented in the enrollment for 1927-28.

The memorandum recommends that the Paris Library School be continued in Paris, in preference to moving it to London or Geneva, and that it be administered by some American university, preferably one conducting a library school, in co-operation with other schools of the university, instead of by any one of the other agencies suggested—the A. L. A., the American Library in Paris, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, or an independent board. A university offers assurance of high standards of scholarship and the maintenance of professional standards, permanency, and opportunities offered for exchange of students and professors. Paris offers excellent laboratory material in libraries and museums, a sympathetic professional body, valuable allies in the school's local alumni, and a low rate of exchange.

To conduct the school as outlined, with an enrollment of 45 to 50 students, there would be needed a director, a vice-director, with an international faculty consisting of two professors, three instructors, a secretary to faculty, several regular lecturers on special subjects, and occasional visiting lecturers from other countries, a translator, two stenographers, a typist, a general clerical assistant, and a page. The same standards should be observed as obtain in the best American graduate schools. A sum of approximately $62,000 would be needed annually to carry on the work of the school. It must build up a library of professional material adequate for research and should arrange for the writing, translating and publishing of textbooks.

The amplified program of the school contemplates advanced work designed to meet the need, increasingly felt by American libraries, for specialists in bibliography, research, and reference work. Courses should be offered in bibliography, cartography, paleography, archives, and other subjects, for trained and experienced librarians and for scholars other than librarians, to be pursued under the supervision of the school and of specialists, with access to the collections in European libraries and museums. A second course intended is one in the principles and methods of professional library work for students, particularly Europeans, holding the doctorate or other advanced university degrees, or having had practical experience as librarians. An eight months' course in professional library methods for an international group of students holding the bachelor's degree or an approximately equivalent diploma should be based upon the recommendations of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship for a one-year graduate library school, adapted to European conditions. It would also be valuable to American students who may wish to combine the educational advantage of a year abroad with a year in a library school. With the establishment of library schools in European countries the need for this course may cease; but at present the demand is insistent.

SOVIET UNION

LENINGRAD has the second largest public library in the world in the State Public Library with its 4,500,000 volumes, states Prof. N. Derzhavin, associate director, in the *Library World* for January. The former Imperial Public Library was founded in 1795 and opened for general use in 1814. It serves the diverse purposes of a depository library for all printed materials published in the Union, a cultural and educational institution accessible to the masses of the population, and a scientific research institution. It also includes the Library for Young People, founded in 1925 and now possessing 17,000 volumes, and the Library of World Literature founded by Maxim Gorky during the first years after the October Revolution and later combined with the State Publishing Concern, with 82,000 volumes. The cultural and educational work of the State Public Library centers in the reading room of the main library, open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and accommodating on the average 2,000 people, with seats for 500 persons. It has its own library of 40,000 volumes and a card catalog of fifty cases. In 1926 1,288,847 books were given out to 412,288 readers.

There is also an Information Bureau with its own large reference collection. The exhibits organized are usually synchronised with anniversaries of political and cultural educational events.

SPAIN

A FOURTH public library was added in 1926 to those already under the direction of the Dirección Técnica de Bibliotecas of the Diputación Provincial of Barcelona, according to the recently received *Anuario de las Bibliotecas Populares* for 1926, published by the Dirección. King Alfonso was present at the dedication of the old hospital at Granollers to the uses of a popular library on October 21, 1926. The other three libraries at Sallent, Pineda, and Canet de Mar have comparatively small book stocks, ranging from 3800 to 5500 volumes, but the use of books during the year reached well up to fifty thousand. It is intended further to extend library privileges to neighboring communities, as is already done at Pineda, which gives service to Callela, while Canet de Mar supplies both Arenys and San Pol.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE WEST BADEN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

HEADQUARTERS at the French Lick Springs Hotel. There will be four meetings of this group, including one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. Rosamond Parma will read a paper on "Codes of California." Alice M. Magee will speak on "Civil Law in Louisiana," Olive C. Lathrop on "Some Unreported Opinions of a Territorial Judge, 1805-1824" and A. J. Small on "Is There an Excuse for the Existence of the American Association of Law Libraries?" Harrison J. Conant will discuss Vermont legislation. Helen S. Moylan and Arthur S. Beardsley will speak on subjects to be announced. There will be a round table conducted by Frances D. Lyon on loose-leaf and other services.

The joint meeting with the N. A. S. L. will be held on Wednesday, May 30, when Dr. George E. Wire will give a clinical demonstration of leather preservation processes.

The joint banquet with the N. A. S. L. will be held May 30.

The Association will take a sightseeing trip to Marenzo and other points.

THE American Library Institute, the Association of American Library Schools, and the National Association of State Libraries will also meet.

A. L. A. SECTIONS

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

THERE will be one session devoted to a general review of recent agricultural literature, to the question of instruction in agricultural library work and to the development of a future program for the Section. Subjects and speakers will be announced later.

ART REFERENCE ROUND TABLE

THERE will be a discussion of the activities of the group during the past year which includes the organization of committees on music, a costume index and an index to art periodicals. Papers will be read by Milton J. Ferguson on "Moving Pictures," by Antoinette Douglas on "Their Money's Worth" and by Richard G. Appel on "Free Music."

CATALOG SECTION

THREE sessions will be held—one general session, a round table for catalogers of university and large libraries and a round table for small libraries. The program of the general session will include a report on co-operative cataloging by the committee of which Mr. Currier is chairman, a talk by Mr. Bishop on the work at the Vatican Library, and some discussion of the plans about the work on the printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

ONE open meeting, one business session and one joint meeting with the School Libraries Section. The John Newbery medal will be awarded. Helen Martin will be in charge of exhibits and promises something new and attractive. Carrie Scott is chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

ONE session. (Program later)

COUNTY LIBRARY SECTION

ONE session. Papers and discussions will be limited to the actual work of a county library. A constitution will be submitted to the section.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

ONE session. The hospital library committee will have a luncheon meeting following the round table. There will be a paper on individual work with nervous and mental cases and a paper on what some of our more distant neighbors are doing on hospital libraries. There will be a discussion on how to stimulate this phase of library work within each state.

LENDING SECTION

ONE session. The general subject of discussion will be "Broadening the Educational Influence of the Lending Department."

LIBRARY BUILDINGS ROUND TABLE

ONE session. Program: "Administrative Problems and Costs of Subject Departments in Large Library Buildings," Carl Vitz; "Procedures and Costs on Exhibits Behind Glass in Library Buildings (including the organizations, schedules, relations to departments, lighting and janitor work)," Louise Prouty; "Building Operating Costs in Large City Libraries" (expenditures for heat, light, janitors, elevators, supplies, repairs, etc.) in symposium representing buildings at Cleveland, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Bridgeport, Wilmington and Philadelphia."

ORDER AND BOOK SELECTION ROUND TABLE

ONE session. Papers and discussion will center about: 1. Co-ordination in the purchase of books. 2. Viewpoints in book selection: education for book selection, co-operation with publishers, interpretation of community needs.

PERIODICALS SECTION

Two sessions. The program will include a paper by Dr. Bostwick on "Science in Periodical Literature"; one on research work with periodicals and two on magazines covering special subjects, Agriculture and Trade, the latter to be given by Ethel Cleland of Indianapolis. There will also be a discussion of the purchasing of magazines with Carl Cannon of the New York Public Library and others, and a symposium on "Wherein Have the Present Children's Magazines Failed" led by Frederic Melcher of *Publishers' Weekly*.

PUBLICITY ROUND TABLE

The principal feature of the Publicity Round Table will be the judging of material submitted to an experienced editor for his criticism. Speaker to be announced.

He will comment on the suitability for publication in a newspaper; criticize the form of the "stories" from a technical standpoint telling why the "lead" is wrong or the style not acceptable. He will comment on the length and the use of language. Other features will be a demonstration of setting up an exhibit on the stage by Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library; publicity by radio, by Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College Library, Ames, and syndicated library publicity by a speaker to be announced.

RELIGIOUS BOOK ROUND TABLE

One session. Program: "Missionary Books for Public Libraries" by Hollis W. Hering, Missionary Research Library, New York City; "Important Religious Books of 1927-28" by Frank G. Lewis, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

Two sessious. Program to be announced.

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

One session. Program to be announced.

TRAINING CLASS SECTION

One session. Program: Trend of training classes. Business session.

THE FIFTH ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The conference at Madras, on December 26, passed the following resolutions:

1. This Conference strongly urges on the legislatures in the country to take suitable steps and frame necessary legislative enactments to encourage, promote, and maintain free public library organizations thruout the country.

2. It appeals to the provincial legislatures of the country to vote liberal grants to further and aid the formation, and maintenance of free public libraries in all the provinces.

3. It urges upon all the local bodies and municipalities, to institute and maintain free public libraries thruout their areas.

4. It appeals to all the Ruling Princes, Zamindars, wealthy persons, Mutts, charitable institutions and others, liberally to support the institution of free public libraries in their respective areas.

5. It appeals to the citizens thruout the country to inaugurate, district, taluk, and village library associations, for the furtherance of the cause of library movement and to establish and maintain libraries.

6. It recommends the constitution of central organizations on the basis of linguistic areas, to control and co-ordinate the work of the various library associations mentioned in Resolution 5, and requests the central organizations so formed, to affiliate themselves to the All-India Library Association, and to take immediate steps to do propaganda work for the furtherance of the public library movement.

7. The Conference is of opinion that the library movement in the country should emphasize education thru the medium of Indian languages, and that towards that end, the central organizations mentioned in Resolution 6 should encourage the production and publication of books in Indian languages, and should collect, conserve and publish old manuscripts.

8. It requests the Universities to provide for instruction by means of extension work.

9. This Conference requests the management of the public libraries in the country, to inaugurate, under their respective auspices, activities conducive to the popularisation of the library movement and to the enlightenment of the public at large, literate and illiterate.

PROPOSED PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF BIBLIOGRAPHERS

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana concluded last month approved a resolution looking toward the organization of a Continental bibliography and to this end recommending the meeting of a technical commission composed of expert bibliographers from the various countries on the American continent. Upon the Pan-American Union would rest the responsibility for carrying out the details of the program which the proposed organization would involve: selecting the place and date of meeting for the commission, preparing the program and after the meeting "putting into practice the plan of Inter-American Co-operation that may be suggested by the technical commission. . . ."

LIBRARY WORK

THE LIBRARY IN THE UNIVERSITY

THE Committee on Educational Research at the University of Minnesota has been working for several years on a study of methods of instruction and the reasons behind them, personnel problems of students, student mortality (in terms of dropping out of college) and other of the numerous problems facing any modern university. It is interesting to notice that the place of the library in the university has been made one of the major points of study of a sub-committee appointed to investigate the teaching of the social sciences in college.

The following paragraph is from the Committee's report and the outline of the library problems which they felt were common to the university.

"In the first place, problems of class method in this field were not considered, owing to the tentative plans for a national investigation of these matters. Should that not materialize, such questions might constitute problems for our own study here. In the second place, the committee considered the problems as presented by our present situation, realizing fully that should the enrollment in the University shift seriously one way or the other the problems raised would vary correspondingly. With these two reservations your sub-committee found a number of problems common to the group, and very much in need of study. Some of these problems were deemed of such vital importance as to justify setting up controlled experiments to determine them. The following classification of these problems is a very arbitrary one and one in which a good deal of overlapping will be readily apparent.

"1. The problem of the Library in its relation to the social sciences:

a. The introductory courses and the library:
   1. The desirability of treating book needs of introductory courses as perishable supplies like laboratory material and of transferring this charge from the Library to equipment.
   2. The desirability of treating reference reading for introductory courses as an instructional function with separate provision for such work as separate rooms, attendants, time schedules for students, fees, etc.

b. The desirability of establishing photostatic service in the Library to duplicate material difficult of replacement.

c. The desirability of more systematic co-operation between the University Library and the libraries of the Twin Cities.

d. The desirability of additional co-operation with the Library staff in improvement of bibliographical service.

e. The desirability of departmental co-operation for a systematic development of the resources of the Library along lines of mutual advantage.

f. The desirability of closer departmental co-operation in the purchase and use of library equipment with a view to evolving schemes for more uniform distribution of funds for equipment for use in elementary and in advanced courses.

g. The desirability of departmental co-operation in the purchase and use of maps and other class room equipment."

CLASSIFYING SCIENTIFIC MATERIAL

WITH proper co-ordination of the total bibliographical effort made up to the present time it would be possible to have an adequate index to nearly the whole output of scientific and technical literature, now accumulating year by year at the rate of some ten thousand separate works and fifteen thousand volumes of periodical publications. If such a clue were provided, fifty per cent of scientific and technical research might be dispensed with, or its present useful yield be doubled, says S. C. Bradford, Deputy Keeper of The Science Library, in his article on "Bibliography by Co-operation" in the *Library Association Record* for December 1927.

At present, however, most published bibliographies are of restricted utility, for the reason that each abstracting or indexing agency adopts a different system of classification and form of publication, so that it is impossible to amalgamate their work into a single series. If all bibliographical undertakings could agree to use the same system of classification, all published bibliographical work could be brought together into one repertory, and the problem of a universal bibliography would be solved. The only such system now available is the Brussels extension of the Dewey classification, since, according to Dr. Bradford, "All others fail on the ground of altogether insufficient detail. Even Dewey's original scheme must be interdicted on this account. Valuable as it is for the classification of books in a general library, it is impossible for a single individual to prepare a scheme sufficiently detailed to classify the whole of human knowledge, and Dewey wisely

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gave permission to the Institut International de Bibliographie to amplify his scheme as might be necessary to make it suitable for indexing literature on the widest scale. The pity is that, subsequently, Dewey has been content to allow his original scheme to be extended independently, and how inadequately may be seen by a comparison of any two sections. For example, in the latest edition of Dewey, the tables for organic chemistry, 547, occupy half a page in single column, while those in the new *Manuel de la Classification Décimale* for the same subject extend to fifty pages in double column. By permitting such divergence Dewey has broken his own precept not to attempt to modify the existing scheme, with the disastrous consequences against which he so earnestly warns the inexperienced user. As a result there are now two decimal classifications, and the later editions of Dewey's classification have become a hindrance to the cause of bibliographical uniformity."

The Library of Congress classification, altho carried to considerable detail, "is altogether inadequate as compared with the Brussels Institute. Organic Chemistry, with only two pages in single column, may be taken as an example. Thruout the scheme, form and geographical divisions are introduced, arbitrarily, where thought necessary, with a different notation each time. The result is an enormous inflation of the tables, and yet such divisions can only be used where they are provided for, as the classification is without a set of general tables of common sub-divisions like those which make the Classification Décimale so beautiful a tool of bibliography."

Practically all the material relating to science and technology classified by the Brussels Extension has now been collected in the Science Library, and will represent about a million and a quarter entries. The essence of the scheme is that each subject is denoted by a decimal number. Titles of papers or other recorded information are numbered according to the subject to which they relate and pasted on cards of uniform size. When the cards are arranged in numerical order, which is done by unskilled labor, all the cards relating to information on a given subject fall together. There is also a copious alphabetical index of subjects.

SURVEYING THE COMMUNITY'S INTERESTS

Surer than circulation statistics in proving to a library staff whether the library is living up to its ideals is an intensive survey of just what is being read and by which class of patrons, as Vilda Beem, librarian of Reddick's Library, Ottawa, Ill., indicates in her paper "Community's Interests Survey" in *Illinois Libraries* for October 1927. One month's survey showed that only twenty per cent of registered borrowers were using the library that month. The largest number was of students who were required to read, then home-makers, professional men and women, clerks and stenographers, laborers, business men and women, unclassified, and rural. It was apparent that more clerks, stenographers and laborers were using the library than business men, and that both homemakers and laborers were reading largely light fiction,—a challenge to the library to make itself more attractive to business men and to endeavor by suggestion to help the fiction-devotees balance their reading.

LIBRARIES FOR THE BLIND

Reports from twenty-four libraries to the A. L. A. Committee on Work for the Blind published in the December 1927 issue of the *Outlook for the Blind* show an increase of 12,447 over last year's circulation of 300,000. This figure is regarded as conservative, since a number of libraries have not reported their circulation. The figure 12,353, which represents the total number of readers reported by the libraries, is somewhat misleading, since many readers continue to use more than one collection. A per capita circulation figure of 25.29 is derived from these two figures. The Detroit circulation per capita is 19.07.

With very few exceptions the libraries listed serve adjacent states, and books unobtainable elsewhere are sent to readers of any locality. This applies to hand-copied books as well. The American Printing House has issued an embossed list of its publications and one is also available from the Universal Braille Press. Press-brailled titles not included in the A. P. H. catalog will comprise another catalog soon to be published by the American Foundation for the Blind. Embossed Monotype catalogs may be purchased from the National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, London.

Frederick Charles Hicks, who has been since 1915 law librarian and since 1921 associate professor of legal bibliography at Columbia University, has been appointed law librarian and professor in the Yale Law School. Professor Hicks, who had been librarian of the U. S. Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library before going to Columbia, is the author of many books on legal subjects, including *Aids To the Study and Use of Law Books* and *Materials and Methods of Legal Research.* He was for a time assistant librarian of Columbia.

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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A COMMITTEE of the A. L. I. on encouragement of research requests librarians to send to Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., before May first, information on: 1. Problems of research work completed by them during 1927-28; and 2. Problems of research work on which they are now engaged, so that a complete list may be compiled and presented to the Institute at the conference at West Baden, May 28th."

Exercises at the Opening of the Main Building of the Free Library of Philadelphia, in an edition of three thousand copies, bound in boards, and fully illustrated, affords a permanent and appropriate memorial of the dedication ceremonies reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL last June 15, some days after they were held (52: 633-639. 1927). Addresses made by the mayor, the president of the city council, and the Hon. George Wharton Pepper are printed in full.

"FREE Public Libraries," the fourth essay in Dorothy Canfield Fisher's study of the growth and present-day status of adult education, *Why Stop Learning?* (Harcourt, 301p., $2), is a sympathetic account of the increasingly successful fifty-years' effort of "ill-paid, ill-recognized American librarians" to change the conception of the library as a place only for scholars and students to general acceptance of its function as "such a tool for furthering universal education as the world has never seen."

A *Directory of Special Libraries in the New York Metropolitan District,* compiled by the New York Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, is a 22-page list of library sources in the metropolitan district of New York City, classifying and subclassifying the information according to the general and specific subjects in which the usual library is interested. An additional title index and personal index furnish the necessary key to these sources of information.

Copies may be obtained from the Association at 11 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I., $1.00.

THE Pan-American Railway Committee's report to the Sixth Conference of American States at Havana, just concluded stated that thru communication is possible from Portland, Oregon, to the border of Guatemala and that by midsummer 1928 this will be extended to La Unión on the Gulf of Fonseca. In South America progress is being made in several countries. Accordingly the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C., has prepared a list of references, arranged chronologically, as a contribution to the history of the project. The Library of Congress card numbers are given as is indication that the items are available in seventeen representative libraries.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT'S *The Children's Reading*, first published in 1912, appears now in a revised and enlarged edition which takes cognisance of hosts of new books published, old titles out of print, new illustrators, new prices, and "certain tendencies good and bad that should be carefully noted." The book aims—and its steady use by mothers and educators indicates that it is successful—to meet simply and practically questions regarding the value of books in education. The effect of bad reading, ways of interesting children in home reading, books for children and for growing boys and girls, and where and how these books may be procured are interestingly treated. (427 p. Boston: Houghton. $2.).

Graduate students at the University of Illinois Library School are preparing theses for the M.A. in Library Science, 1927-28, in the following subjects:

The cataloging of sacred books and anonymous classics.

The public library movement in Ohio with special reference to some outstanding libraries.

The influence of public libraries as revealed by biography and autobiography.

A comparative study of the rules for the alphabetical arrangement of cards in the catalogs of certain libraries of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

O'Harra, Downing, P. Book-publishing in the United States from 1860-1901.

History of the Chicago Public Library.

The adult education work of the United States Government.

RECENT books and periodical articles on the general subject of curriculum making occupy practically the entire first two page numbers of the *Library Letter* published by the Newark Public Library's School Department, and the small space remaining carries the announcement that the Department will be glad to make a curriculum book list on any specific subject and that the books and magazines "may be borrowed and delivered at your school."

The second number (February) is something

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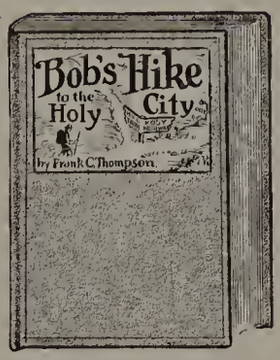

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of a Louise Connolly number in honor of the former educational adviser of the Newark Public Library and Museum and at one time supervisor in the city public school system. *Miss Chatterbox and her Family* are introduced, and thereby Miss Connolly herself who is the Blanche Williams of the story. Then comes the news that the library is now publishing a pamphlet about Miss Connolly, whose death occurred last summer.

With Part IV, dated 1926, and recently published, the Oxford Bibliographical Society concludes its first volume of *Proceedings and Papers*. The Society was founded on January 1, 1922, on the model of the older Bibliographical Societies of Edinburgh and London. It was felt at the time that there was ample room in a city with three million books and sixty thousand manuscripts contained in some thirty libraries, for a society which should encourage and promote both modern and classical bibliography. The membership of the Society, which usually meets twice a term, is made up of those who are engaged in branches of literary and historical research in which bibliographical knowledge is helpful, college librarians, senior members of the Bodleian and Clarendon Press staffs, and others who are likely to be authors, editors, or collectors in the future.

The Robert Burton number is perhaps the most generally interesting of the four valuable and scholarly numbers of this first volume, containing as it does papers by Sir William Osler, Professor Edward Bensly, and others, with notes on the Oxford and other editions of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and lists of books in Burton's own library bequeathed to the Bodleian and Christ Church libraries. The first number of the *Proceedings and Papers* (1922-23) contains a paper on "The Bibliographical Study of Shakespeare" by Percy Simpson, and "Standard Descriptions of Printed Books, With Examples" by Falconer Madan, who edited the Burton number, and others. Part II was made up of notes on a new edition of Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, by S. and M. A. Gibson, and a bibliography of Thomas Heywood, by Arthur Melville Clark, which takes up more than fifty pages of the issue. Part IV has a note on the printing of Mayne's plays by W. W. Greg and a long article on Worcester College Library by C. H. Wilkinson. This issue contains the title-page, table of contents, and full index to the first volume.

ONE BOOK — TWO TITLES

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

Cartwright, *The Perfect Courtier*, is a reprint of the edition published by Dutton in 1908, entitled *Baldassare Castigilione, The Perfect Courtier.*

Lawrence Heyl,
Chief of Acquisition Department,
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Wanted, two experienced catalogers at the University of Michigan Library. Salaries $2,100 and $2,000 respectively. Address inquiries to the librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wanted by Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama, man for head of department of science and technology. Must be a library school graduate, with experience in this special field. Address Director.

Wanted trained cataloger for Public Library in Middle West. Initial salary $1500 to $2000 depending upon qualifications. Position vacant April first. Q. C. 5.

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Library school and university graduate with unusual organizing experience wants position in or near New York City. Age 30, present salary $2,700. N. N. 5.

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Librarian wants position in hospital, school or special library. Has had four years' experience and is capable of taking complete charge. G. L. 5.

Young man, one year at New York State Library School, Albany, wants position, preferably in New York City or vicinity. Has had six months' experience in college and public library. Good references. Foreign languages. B. Liu, 655 68 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Librarian with college degree, library school training and several years executive library experience, desires position, preferably organization work in city or county library or with state extension agency. P. H. 5.

Wanted, by young man, position as librarian. Has had library school training and experience in several sides of library work. Location not important. O. N. 5.

Trained librarian with nine years' experience (college and public library work) desires summer position in library or business house. Good typist and experienced cataloger. Am particularly interested in securing position in Florida. C. 5.

Wanted, position in business library. College and library training. Seven years' experience. Two years in business library. N. E. Y. 5.

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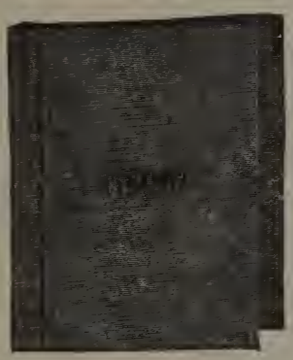

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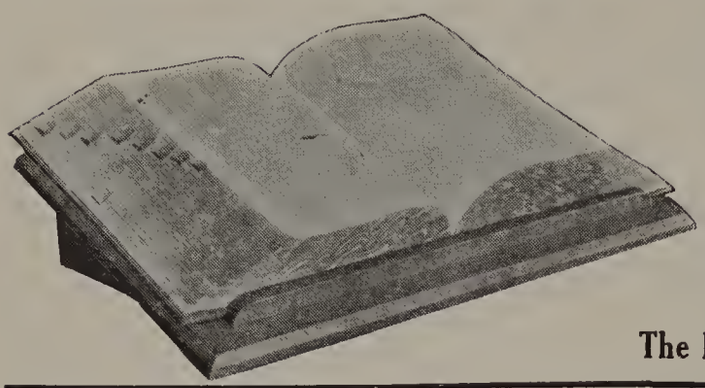

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